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## Carter Regrets Commotion Over Shake-Up of Cabinet

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, July 24 — President Carter, in a closed session with White House staff yesterday, regretted that he might have made a mistake in asking for the resignation of his Cabinet members, because it created a commotion that he had not intended.

Several sources said Mr. Carter also commented that he had included more than 130 persons in the 10 days of reassessment of the Cabinet changes.

Mr. Carter's comments, during a session with about 300 staff members in the East Room of the White House, were the first in which he acknowledged second thoughts about the manner in which he handled the shake-up.

He defended the changes as necessary, however, saying that competence and effectiveness and loyalty are demanded of all members of an administration in the future. He could not measure up on all

three counts, he said, they should have been better.

Mr. Carter defended his use of personnel forms to evaluate the loyalty and work habits of hundreds of staff members and other administration officials who are being reviewed as part of an administration shake-up. The forms have been ridiculed on Capitol Hill and even in the administration as clumsy "report cards."

Mr. Carter said that he had been evaluated every three months when he was in military service and that this had helped him get into the Navy's special submarine program.

Earlier yesterday, White House press secretary Jody Powell said that Congress, the press and others in Washington had reacted with "a great deal of semi-hysteria" to the Cabinet changes. He also said that Washington's reaction was unrepresentative of the reaction in the country as a whole.

Mr. Carter has expressed concern about the reaction to the shake-up of his Cabinet, which came suddenly last week with little explanation. He and his aides have stressed that the moves were methodically

planned, then swiftly carried out to give the administration a fresh start without delay.

At the staff meeting, a senior official said, Mr. Carter "talked about loyalty, but in a very appropriate way. He emphasized that he didn't want to suppress dissent, but said once he made a decision, he expected everyone to pull together to make it work."

**Election Year**

Mr. Carter said that next year would be especially difficult for his staff because, in addition to their normal White House duties, there would be the added pressure of an election year. He suggested that any members who could not withstand such pressures should resign.

Mr. Powell said later that no official would be exempt from the loyalty policy, and that all officials would be expected either to carry out presidential policy once it is set, or resign.

A reporter asked if the policy applied to UN Ambassador Andrew Young, a fellow Georgian who was rebuked by the president at a Cabinet meeting last week for publicly voicing statements that embarrassed the administration and did not represent administration policy. "No one is fire-proof," Mr. Powell replied.

During the meeting, a staff member cited concern expressed by some members of Congress that, while the president had carried out a shake-up in his Cabinet, he would leave untouched the inner circle of Georgians at the White House. Mr. Carter defended the Georgians on the staff, but reaffirmed a pledge to broaden his circle of advisers.

He talked at length about one of the Georgians — Hamilton Jordan, his newly appointed chief of staff. He said that, while Mr. Jordan would be his second in command, he would not act as a barrier between himself and other senior aides or Cabinet members.

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## U.S. Action Is Planned in Dollar, Miller Indicates

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller indicated yesterday that the United States is not ruling out any symbolic new moves to stabilize the dollar, despite the recent decline of the U.S. currency on foreign exchange markets.

Miller told reporters, "I believe there will be any real rush out and take impromptu just to influence the market; the market will be influenced by fundamental factors."

He predicted that the dollar would recover soon.

Fed chairman made his remarks at a press conference called to respond to questions on his nomination by President Carter to replace Michael Blumenthal, who resigned last week.

Miller, as expected, commented that his appointment as secretary would mean no change in Mr. Carter's economic policy, and asserted that he would direct action to the president to last week's elevation of Hamilton Jordan as chief of staff.

He urged Mr. Carter to



William Miller

choose as his own replacement at the Fed, "someone who will be instantly recognized" as a tough inflation-fighter and defender of the dollar to help stabilize the market. Referring to his own emergence from obscurity, he said "not [to] have a repeat of my own appointment."

Mr. Miller's indication that the Fed planned no new action was intended to help quell speculation against the dollar. The Fed raised interest rates Friday primarily to bolster the dollar on the exchange markets, and it has been intervening steadily for the last several days.

In discussing his pending appointment, Mr. Miller said that he expected to replace Mr. Blumenthal fully as the president's chief economic spokesman. "I understand the secretary of the Treasury by office is chief economic spokesman," he said. "I expect to have good relations with [the White House] staff."

## Craxi's Cabinet in Italy

ROME, July 24 (UPI) — Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, leader of the country's dominant Democratic party, today gave a bitter 15-day effort to form a government.

Craxi, 43, was seeking to be the first Socialist premier since World War II, and thereby months of caretaker government under outgoing Christian leader Giulio Andreotti.

Craxi's political situation is being aided by a series of setbacks for the Christian Democrats, today gave a bitter 15-day effort to form a government.

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Iran Executes Nine, Curbs Radio Music

TEHRAN, July 24 (UPI) — Revolutionary firing squads today executed nine persons, including two men convicted of blowing up a pipeline July 7 at the world's largest oil refinery in Abadan. The explosions temporarily slowed production.

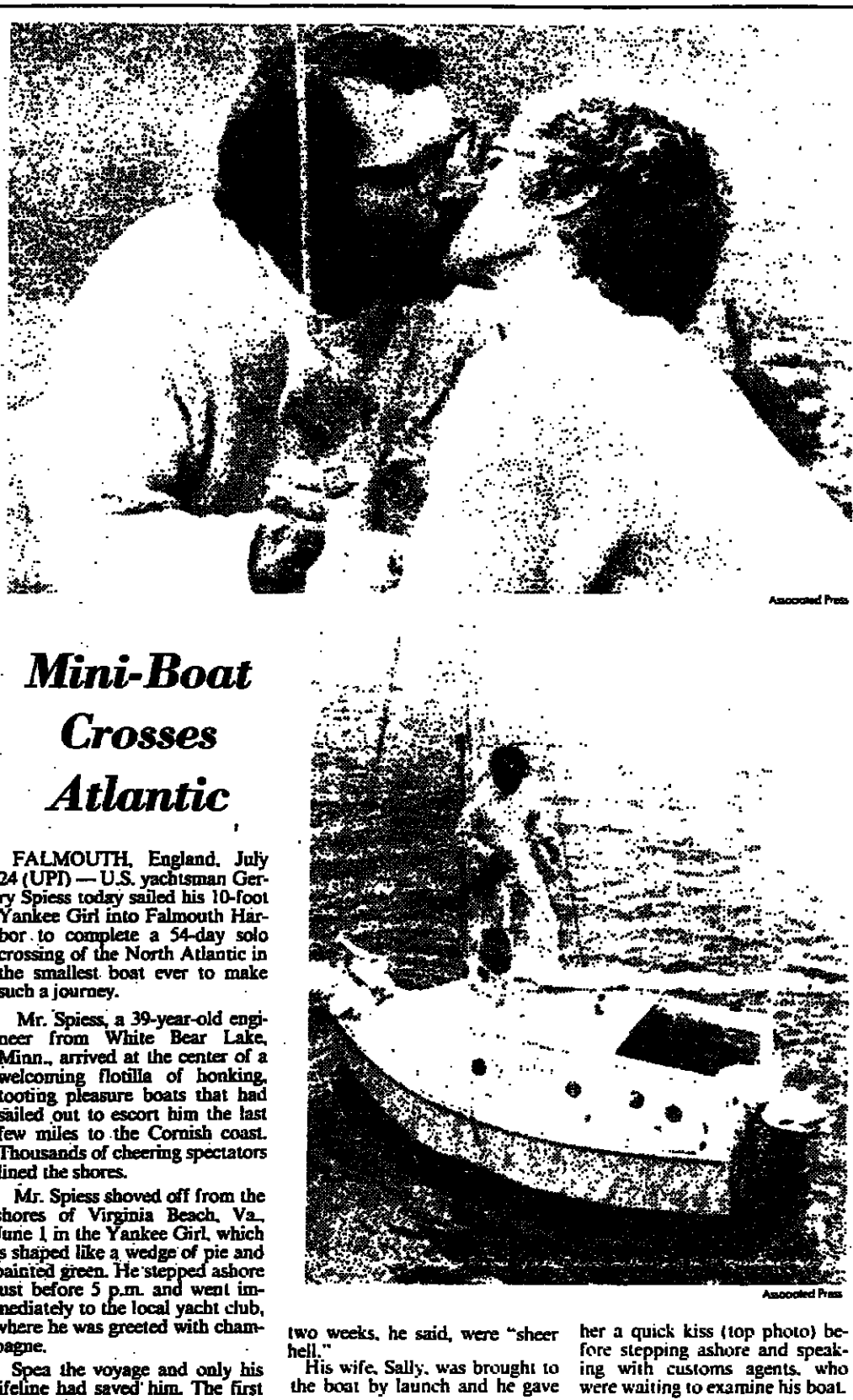
Meanwhile, the head of national radio and television today reportedly said that the network will restrict music broadcasts to revolutionary songs and marches during the period of Ramadan, which starts Thursday.

**Carter Signature Expected Soon On Trade Bill**

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI) — President Carter is expected to sign promptly legislation passed last week by the Senate implementing the trade liberalization pact worked out with 98 other nations in the Geneva multilateral trade negotiations.

Meanwhile, gold rose to \$306.25, a record high, as the dollar continued to fall.

See Page 7.



Mini-Boat Crosses Atlantic

FALMOUTH, England, July 24 (UPI) — U.S. yachtsman Gerry Spess today sailed his 10-foot Yankee Girl into Falmouth Harbor to complete a 54-day solo crossing of the North Atlantic in the smallest boat ever to make such a journey.

Mr. Spess, a 39-year-old engineer from White Bear Lake, Minn., arrived at the center of a welcoming flotilla of honking, tooting pleasure boats that had sailed out to escort him the last few miles to the Cornish coast. Thousands of cheering spectators lined the shores.

Mr. Spess shoved off from the shores of Virginia Beach, Va., June 1 in the Yankee Girl, which is shaped like a wedge of pie and painted green. He stepped ashore just before 5 p.m. and went immediately to the local yacht club, where he was greeted with champagne.

Spess the voyage and only his lifeline had saved him. The first

two weeks, he said, were "sheer hell."

His wife, Sally, was brought to the boat by launch and he gave her a quick kiss (top photo) before stepping ashore and speaking with customs agents, who were waiting to examine his boat.

## U.S. Will Send Refugee Aides To Vietnam

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 24 — A team of U.S. diplomats will go to Vietnam "in a matter of weeks" to screen Vietnamese who hope to rejoin relatives in the United States, a State Department official said today.

Robert Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia, said the team would be part of a UN refugee mission to be sent to Vietnam as a result of the weekend conference in Geneva on the plight of the boat people.

Mr. Oakley said that only 29 Vietnamese have come to the United States so far as part of the family reunification program, which is in addition to a U.S. commitment to resettle 14,000 boat refugees a month. But he said that additional Vietnamese may be accepted by the consular team.

The U.S. team, which will work under the UN commissioner for refugees, will be the first U.S. delegation to be based even temporarily in Hanoi since the Communist regime took over.

In Kuala Lumpur, meanwhile, Premier Datuk Hussein bin Onn reiterated that Malaysia will not accept any more boat people, and will tow out to sea any who try to land.

Mr. Hussein reiterated Malaysia's tough policy last night, saying the Geneva conference failed to provide the kind of guarantees his government requires to change its stance.

"We will not consider lifting the cordon or stop towing out boats unless and until we get a firm guarantee that we will not be burdened with the problem forever," Mr. Hussein said, adding that the conference failed to ensure the resettlement of boat people landing in Malaysia.

The Navy has alerted all of its 7th Fleet ships and planes in the South China Sea "to be particularly alert to refugees and to render all possible assistance for vessels in distress," a Pentagon spokesman said.

After days of internal discussions about how far to go in helping the

boat people, the Carter administration apparently has decided to permit the Navy to take more than routine action.

Previous instructions have stopped short of sending ships on special search missions, limiting them to helping refugees they happen to come across in their normal assigned courses. The new instructions broaden the fleet's rescue mission without going all out.

LT. Cmdr. Gordon Peterson, speaking for the Defense Department, said that long-range 7th Fleet patrol planes "are flying daily missions in the South China Sea to locate and seek help for refugees in distress."

He added that ships and planes scheduled to operate in the region "are being ordered to alter their routes, as feasible, into the areas where refugees are likely to be located and to spend the maximum time in those areas while still meeting operational requirements."

Dick Clark, U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, added details to the announcement made in Geneva by Vice President Mondale that the Navy would send four transport ships into the vicinity of Vietnam to rescue refugees in small boats.

The four ships have not been identified, nor is the Navy ready to disclose their locations. It appears that the emphasis, as much as possible, will be on using nonfighting ships, such as the Military Sealift Command transports, for the mercy mission.

"It is anticipated that the ships would be utilized to transport refugees to processing centers in Southeast Asia," Cmdr. Peterson said.

Mr. Clark said that efforts would be made to drop off the refugees at the "first port of call" reached by the ships. But if no country in the region will accept the refugees, he said they will be sent to the United States, where they will be counted against the 14,000-a-month commitment.

"We are looking at this Vietnamese pledge [to curb what it calls the 'illegal departures' of refugees] with caution and optimism," Mr. Oakley said. "We don't know what it means. We want to see what the Vietnamese are going to do. It is very important that people be given a choice [to emigrate or to stay]. We are not in any way endorsing what the Vietnamese are doing."

## Thatcher's Ambitious War on Welfare State

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, July 24 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has embarked on the most ambitious program of spending cuts and denationalization of industry since the welfare state was begun three decades ago.

Starting last week, Mrs. Thatcher and her Cabinet moved to save about \$9 billion by cutting spending at every level of government. The program includes the sale of British's largest nationalized industries. [Details of the cuts will not be announced until the fall.]

Subsidies for ailing industries, regional economic development, public housing, passenger railroad service, education, local government operations and even the BBC's overseas broadcasting services all are being reduced. The size of the government bureaucracy, particularly in the administration of the National Health Service, also is to be cut.

British Airways, the nationalized passenger airline, and British Aerospace, the civilian and military aircraft manufacturing industry that was nationalized only two years ago by the previous Labor government, will both be partially denationalized through the sale of up to 49 percent of their stock to private investors, including their own employees.

About a third of the government's majority interest in British

## Conservatives' Cutback Plans Moving Ahead on a Wide Front

Petroleum, the giant multinational corporation that owns Sohio in the United States, also is being sold to private investors. The smaller but growing British National Oil Corp. will remain in government ownership at every level of government. North Sea oil drilling, but it will be redesigned to operate like a private company rather than as an extension of the government with special competitive advantages and supervisory responsibilities.

British Shipbuilding, the failing naval and merchant ship construction industry that also was merged and nationalized under Labor in 1977, will be shrunk by a third and given two more years of government subsidies to become profitable enough for private investment or be dismantled.

The National Enterprise Board, set up by Labor to rescue faltering industries and invest government money speculatively in the engineering, computer and electronic fields, will be restricted to keeping afloat some "lame ducks" like the British Leyland vehicle and Rolls-Royce engine firms and investing in selected new high technology companies. Its already profitable ventures, including several strong

future improvements in the quality of our public services — which we strongly desire — are ever to be possible."

The Thatcher government is taking the risk that these spending cuts, which are certain to mean the loss of tens of thousands of government and government-subsidized jobs, will greatly increase already rising unemployment. More than 1.3 million workers are now jobless and unemployment is highest in those areas where the cuts will cost more jobs in the steel and shipbuilding industries and local government employment.

Several union leaders have vowed to resist the government's efforts to make cuts in their industries and others have promised an autumn campaign for wage increases to cover rising inflation and for shorter work hours to create new jobs for the unemployed. The Labor Party's left wing plans to push for a policy platform of renationalizing all industries the Conservatives denationalize and to do it by confiscating privately sold stock without compensation.

**French Ship Rescues 110**

PARIS, July 24 (AP) — A French tanker today rescued 110 Vietnamese boat people from the South China Sea, the shipping company Elf-Aquitaine announced here.

The 70,000-ton tanker Ventose was sailing from Indonesia to Japan when it picked up the refugees.

**Trinidad Said Safe From Giant Oil Slick**

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, July 24 (Reuters) — A giant oil slick caused by the collision of two oil tankers off Tobago last Thursday night is still breaking up and so far is not threatening the island's tourist beaches, officials here said.

A government spokesman said last night the Liberian-registered tankers involved, the Atlantic Empress and the Aegean Captain were now several miles away from the scene of the accident.

## British Study Finds Schools Do Make a Difference

By William Borders

EDINBURGH, July 24 (NYT) — makes a child learn? What him from it? Is it the school or the pupil-teacher ratio? wood of the classroom? The lessons are taught? Or, in the run, do things like that matter much, and is a academic fate, determined by such factors as his race, family's social class and the ton of his neighborhood?

A traditional debate has been by a group of British experts ew book that disputes some established theories about elementary education.

In a four-year study of 12 in a poor neighborhood of n, they found that the way is-run can make a huge difference in how much a child learns w he behaves.

Findings, backed up with ve statistics, fly in the face of popular American theory that

holds that, if a student body has too many social disadvantages, there is not much that can be done for it educationally.

"Our study should give hope to anyone who had despaired of improving the quality of education in inner cities," said Dr. Janet Ouston, one of the four co-authors of the book, entitled "Fifteen Thousand Hours" (a reference to the total amount of time that a child spends at school). "Simply put, we found that there really are ways that the schools can be improved to make them more effective."

**Crucial Factor**

What matters most, the researchers found, is what they called the ethos of a school — the general tone of the place — which seemed to have more effect on pupil performance than such factors as the size of the physical plant or how

strictly the children were disciplined.

The finding that schools do make a difference may seem obvious; as the book concedes, it "will come as no surprise to parents, who often go to a good deal of trouble to get their children into schools of their choice."

But regardless of what parents have thought, a good many professionals on both sides of the Atlantic have been greatly influenced over the past decade by Dr. James Coleman and Christopher Jencks, two U.S. educators whose writings led many to the conclusion that schools in the poorest neighborhoods are unlikely to do much for their pupils until the neighborhoods are improved.

"Variations in what children learn at school," Mr. Jencks wrote in 1972, "depend largely on variations in what they bring to school,

not on variations in what schools offer them," and the result achieved by a school "depends largely on a single input — the characteristics of the entering children."

That theory and what some see as the debilitating determinism that it encourages are disputed by the London study.

**Radically Different**

"The findings showed that school differences were not just a reflection of intake patterns, and that much of the effects of schools were linked with their features as social organizations," the authors wrote, and then set out to prove it, showing how similar schools only a few miles apart can produce radically different results.

If the Jencks theory is correct, two inner-city schools that take in the same proportion of boys with

behavior problems should turn out about the same proportion of such boys. But that is not at all what happened in the schools studied here.

"Fifteen Thousand Hours" describes what it calls School A and School B, in each of which one-third of the incoming 10-year-olds had exhibited behavior problems, such as truancy, vandalism or insubordination. Four years later, fewer than 10 percent of the boys at School A had behavior problems, whereas the proportion at School B had risen to 48 percent.

"Clearly, one school was doing the right thing and the other was not," Dr. Ouston said. "In other words, the school did make a difference."

**Scale of Problems**

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe told economic experts at a conference here that "very few people have any real inkling of the scale of the problems. The truth is that current reductions in public spending are essential if

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## U.S. and Israel Dispute Observer Plan for Sinai

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP) — Israel asked the United States yesterday to abandon a private diplomatic agreement reached with the Soviet Union that would turn over initial supervision of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to a few hundred United Nations truce observers.

The Carter administration immediately refused and said it would push ahead with its efforts to implement the Soviet-approved observer's plan, which both superpowers apparently hope will improve the chances of Senate approval of the strategic arms limitation treaty.

The new dispute between Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government and the Carter administration flared around the scheduled expiration today of the Security Council mandate for the 4,000-man UN Emergency Force (UNEF) that separates Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Sinai.

Behind this argument lay the broader question of U.S. guarantees to support the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, signed on the White House lawn in March with President Carter as its witness. Mr. Carter of-

ferred Israel a number of assurances to get Mr. Begin to sign.

Emerging from a 1½-hour meeting with State Department officials, Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron said that Israel reads the treaty as establishing an immediate U.S. commitment to replace UNEF with a multinational military force.

Israeli officials suggested that Mr. Evron had called for immediate U.S. organization of a fully staffed international peacekeeping force of several thousand soldiers to replace UNEF.

Mr. Evron — who described the Soviet-approved observer plan as unacceptable to Israel — took issue with a State Department interpretation delivered earlier in the day that the U.S. obligation to form an alternative force does not come into effect until 1982.

Department spokesman Hoddington said at a briefing that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance believes that the observer plan "is a viable alternative to UNEF" and "can do the job."

"Our reading of the treaty is very different," Mr. Evron said. "We have a commitment from the United States to replace UNEF with a multinational force."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Peking Protests 'Provocation'

# Chinese Report 1 Killed By Russians on Border

TOKYO, July 24 (AP) — China claimed today that Soviet troops at China's northwest border killed one Chinese and wounded another on July 16.

The China news agency said a strong protest note handed to the Soviet Embassy in Peking declared that the shooting was part of a pattern of Soviet activities designed to create tension.

The Soviet side has deliberately created a border incident of provocation and bloodshed at a time when concrete arrangements are being discussed for negotiations on the relations between China and the Soviet Union," the note said. "This cannot but draw the serious attention of the Chinese side."

Last week, the Soviet Embassy in Peking said China had unconditionally accepted talks on a variety of government-to-government questions with the Soviet Union. The talks would include trade, technological cooperation, peaceful coexistence and non-interference in each other's affairs.

The news agency said about 20 Soviet soldiers shot and killed a local herdsman and wounded a veterinarian as they inspected a pasture in the Tarsai area of the Xinjiang region. Then, it said, the Soviet soldiers intruded into Chinese territory and carried the dead man and the wounded veterinarian into Soviet territory.

The area of the shooting, China's protest note said, "is not a disputed area, for the boundary alignment there is clear."

Since the beginning of summer, it said, "Soviet soldiers have often intruded into Chinese territory to interfere with and disrupt the productive activities of Chinese herds."

"This shows that all these Soviet activities are not isolated or accidental but are designed to create tension and threaten the safety and life of the Chinese border inhabitants," it added.

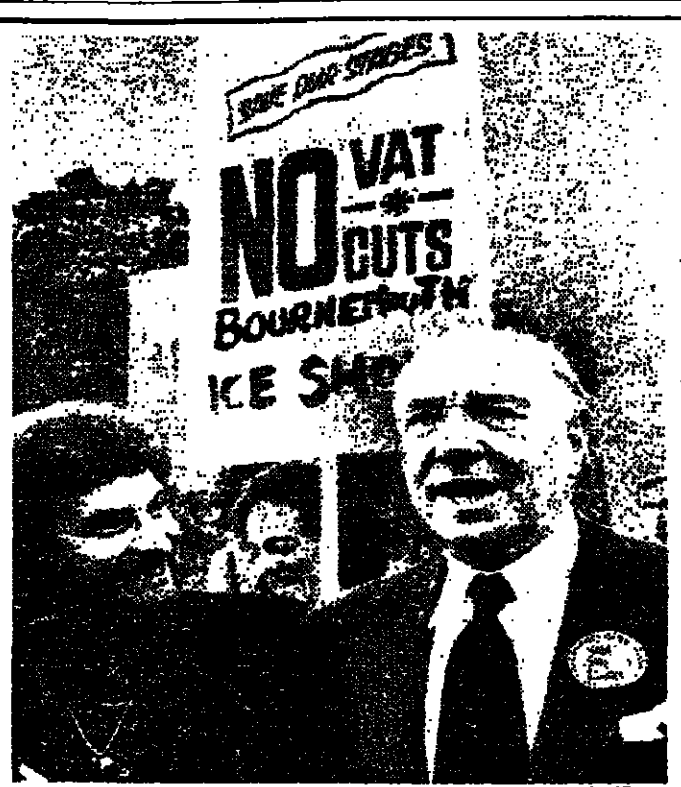
The note demanded that the Soviet Union stop all intrusions and provocations along the border, return the wounded man, punish those who did the shooting, compensate relatives of the dead and take effective measures to guarantee against further such incidents.

The note said a Soviet verbal statement to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow on July 17 accusing Chinese of trespassing into Soviet territory was an "outright distortion" and showed that the July 16 shooting "was wholly pre-arranged by the Soviet side."

"As for the Soviet charge in its oral statement that in other sections of the Sino-Soviet border, Chinese herdsman crossed the border for pasturing under the protection of Chinese soldiers, that was sheer fabrication."

In May last year, China accused the Soviet Union of intruding into China's northeastern Heilongjiang province, shooting at more than 30 Chinese and wounding some of them. The Soviet Union said its troops, searching for an armed Soviet criminal, lost their bearings and entered Chinese territory by mistake. It said they did not shoot at Chinese.

In March, 1969, Chinese and Soviet troops clashed over ownership of Chennapaiao, a small island in the Ussuri River. Japanese reports quoted Chinese officials as saying 80 Chinese and more than 240 Russians were killed or wounded.



LEADING ROLE — Sir Ralph Richardson leads a protest march of fellow actors and singers and musicians yesterday in London's West End. The entertainers were demonstrating against a higher value-added tax on theater tickets.

## Foreigners in Soviet Union Set Store by Finland Shop

By Vincent J. Schodolski

HELSINKI, July 24 (UPI) — Each afternoon the Moscow Express leaves Helsinki's Central Station on a 17-hour journey with its usual load — passengers, cornflakes, milk, roach killer, Coke, toilet paper and windshield wiper blades.

Waiting at the other end are foreign diplomats, businessmen and journalists stationed in the Soviet Union who depend on Stockmann's Department Store here for some of the comforts of life otherwise not available to them.

Stockmann's is Helsinki's largest department store. Besides serving people throughout Finland, it operates an extensive export department that for almost 50 years has done a healthy trade with foreigners living in Moscow and Leningrad.

Regular weekly shipments to Moscow include 160 gallons of milk for the U.S. Embassy, cases of fresh tomatoes, avocados and lettuce, 20 cases of Coke, records and cassettes, toilet paper and scouring powder. But not all requests made of Stockmann's are so mundane.

"I remember the wedding we took care of by telex," recalled Marjanne Mikkola of the export department. "All we got to start with was a cable listing collar and hat sizes along with vague descriptions of frilly, white dresses."

"In the end it all worked out. We even sent a five-tier wedding cake and cocktail sandwiches."

Huddled in cubicles and surrounded by dictionaries, 24 employees of the export department struggle with Stockmann's roughly 22,000 annual shipments.

"Imagination," Mrs. Mikkola said. "We very often have to use our imagination." Mrs. Mikkola said, "We had a request recently from the Argentine Embassy in Moscow to cater an Argentine cocktail party." No one here seemed to

know exactly what that was, especially when they specified they wanted their steaks cut "the other way around."

"Our butcher followed orders, and just cut the meat backwards. They seemed to be pleased."

Stockmann's keeps two full-time dentists on staff to care for clients in the Soviet Union, who find they can not get adequate care from Soviet doctors. "This is one service we cannot supply by mail order," Mrs. Mikkola said.

The store also caters to faraway Finns. "A group of Finnish mining engineers working in Tanzania," Mrs. Mikkola said, "recently ordered 2,000 cans of pea soup, 700 kilos of cheese and 7,500 bottles of Finnish beer."

Stockmann's also provides interior decorating services, shipping furniture as well as cutting drapes and wallpaper. But perhaps its most ingenious business is delivering promptly to Moscow and Leningrad parts for Soviet-made Volga automobiles.

"We are told there are long delays for delivery of these parts in the Soviet Union, and we can supply them very quickly," Mrs. Mikkola said. And where does Stockmann's get the hard-to-get parts?

"We just buy them from the Volga dealer here in Helsinki."

## N.Y. Times Gets New President

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT) — Walter Mattson has been elected president and chief operating officer of The New York Times Co. and Sydney Gruson and James Goodale have been elected vice chairmen. It was announced yesterday. All three men, who had been executive vice presidents of the company, were also elected directors.

The announcement was made after a board meeting by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, who had been president. He will retain his other positions — chairman and chief executive officer of the company and publisher of The New York Times newspaper. The news and editorial departments of The Times will continue to report to the publisher.

The Times company announced that its earnings for the second quarter of the year had risen by 16 percent to a record \$9.4 million from \$8.2 million in the second quarter of last year. Revenues for the second quarter increased by 13 percent, to \$166 million from \$147 million in the second quarter of last year.

## Wells Fargo Branch Bombed in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, July 24 (Reuters) — Bombs exploded today at an office here of the U.S. Wells Fargo Bank, the offices of a leading Turkish industrialist, and a pharmaceutical plant, causing damage but no injuries.

Wells Fargo was recently involved in a controversial loan deal with Turkey under which it extended \$125 million against Turkish agricultural exports. The government was forced to repeal the agreement after charges by the opposition that it was "mortgaging" the country's agricultural exports.

## Some Wonder If It Will Be 'Second Cuba'

# Few Clues to New Direction of Nicaragua

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, July 24 (WP) — As the Sandinistas begin building a new Nicaragua out of the ashes of the Somoza regime, the world is waiting to see whether this will become a "second Cuba."

Four days into Nicaragua's new era, there are few clues as to where the country is headed. A civilian coalition government of wide-ranging ideology has been appointed.

Guerrilla leader Tomas Borges, the new interior minister, told reporters: "I've never said I'm a Marxist. We are Sandinistas. We've said it 5,000 times. There are Marxists in our organization. There are Christians. There are Social Democrats in the Sandinista National Liberation Front."

Mr. Borges has more than once espoused Marxist beliefs and he has traveled frequently to Cuba. He has met often with Fidel Castro and Cuba's Communist Party newspaper gives him front-page treatment as a freedom fighter.

Soviet Bloc Ties The Sandinista roots and recent associations are intertwined with leftist and radical states and parties. But the new government has said it wants ties with "all countries in the world that respect our independence."

Nicaragua presumably will establish diplomatic ties for the first time with the Soviet bloc. In an interview Sunday with the U.S. television, Junta member Sergio Ramirez said the new government also hoped for good relations — and reconstruction aid — from the Arab world.

The junta connection most likely to be scrutinized is that with Cuba. Sandinista ties with Cuba go back to the 1960s when leaders of the then small guerrilla band went there for refuge, training and support that yielded them few results in Nicaragua.

But informed sources said Mr. Castro three times turned down requests by Sandinista representatives for weapons. What Cuba did supply, however, was a wealth of contacts with arms selling governments in Africa and the Middle East.

Contacts and logistical help also were provided by the Palestine Liberation Organization and European governments including Spain, the sources said. Moral and moral support came from Europe's leading Social Democratic and leftist political parties. Among the main arms suppliers were Venezuela, whose former President Carlos Andres Perez was strongly anti-Somoza, and Panama's Omar Torrijos.

Division of Power The key to Nicaragua's immediate future will be the division of power between the left to moderate civilian junta and the guerrillas who fought for its installation.

Most of the junta and its cabinet come from a small circle of businessmen, intellectuals and professionals who have little personal following so far. Unless their authority is quickly and forcefully consolidated, they run the risk of being rolled over and left behind by militants.

The Sandinista leaders already are national heroes. They lead a highly disciplined force of idealistic young rebels who talk about a new society.

For now, their leaders maintain,

they will leave politics largely to the civilians and Nicaragua will be reconstructed through democratic processes. Later, they say, when the people are better educated and politically more aware they will vote for and welcome sharper turns to the left.

How the rest of the world treats the new Nicaragua in these early days will play a large role in its political orientation.

With long-held animosities toward the United States and its traditional support of Gen. Somoza, Nicaragua's new leaders are watching the Carter administration as closely as it is watching them.

So far, both sides have refrained from the name-calling that characterized U.S.-Cuban relations in Mr. Castro's early days and, in the view

of most observers, advanced tentative break between the countries and Cuba's ally with the Soviet Union.

MANAGUA, July 24 (AP) — Nicaragua's new government notified the U.S. yesterday that it has taken and expressed the hope that relations between the States and Nicaragua would improve.

A U.S. official said the reply would be positive.

The junta also issued a yesterday seeking the extradition of former President Anastasio Somoza and all members of his family and close supporters.

A decree ordered confiscation of the Somoza family wealth, 5 percent worth an estimated \$100 million of dollars.

The Red Cross estimated that since the Sandinista taking of last September, from 50,000 Nicaraguans have been killed or wounded. Thousands died when Gen. Somoza's forces were driven from Managua in May to drive Sandinista forces which had there.

Some reconstruction has in the barrios. The paving streets, which were torn up by guerrillas to make barriers, slowly being rebuilt and houses are slowly being repaired.

Security Value Disputed The Elton Moreh case is expected to take the issue a step further, because its security value is hotly disputed.

Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Raphael Eitan submitted an affidavit to the supreme court on the Elton Moreh case saying the land seizure was necessary for security because the site overlooks the main road passing through Nablus.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman voted against the location when it came up for discussion in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet.

The United States has repeatedly deplored the creation of Israeli outposts in the territories captured from the Arabs in the 1967 war. A similar stand has been adopted by the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community.

## U.S., Israel Dispute Sinai Observer Plan

(Continued from Page 1) ed States that the United States will put together a multinational force."

U.S. and UN officials emphasized that the UNEF peacekeepers will take several months to withdraw from the Sinai even though the mandate lapses today. They also emphasized present good relations between Egypt and Israel as a reason for believing that they have time to persuade Mr. Begin eventually to accept the observer idea.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement on observers was reached in the corridors of the United Nations last week as a way to avoid a messy public confrontation in the Security Council in the midst of the Senate SALT debate.

U.S. and UN officials said they believe that Mr. Begin would not push the argument to the point of confrontation with the United States, but would eventually accept the plan to replace the fully armed UNEF units with a UN Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO).

About 300 unarmed UNTSO observers are on truce lines separating Israel from Egypt, Lebanon and Syria. UN sources said that the UNTSO unit might be expanded to 500 men if the U.S.-Soviet plan is accepted and UNTSO replaces UNEF in the Sinai. UNEF was set up in 1973 to supervise the two Sinai disengagement agreements negotiated by Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state.

In rejecting the observer plan on Sunday, the Israeli Cabinet made clear that Israel does not want to entrust the United Nations as ultimate guarantor of the treaty. Israeli officials said.

The present Egyptian-Israeli treaty calls for UNEF to move into buffer zones between withdrawing Israeli troops and advancing Egyptian troops as Israel turns all of the Sinai back over to Egypt in phased withdrawals over the next three years.

Superpower Tension

Most Arab countries and the Soviet Union have denounced the treaty. Soviet officials said publicly in June they would veto a Security Council move to extend the UNEF mandate and to use the force to help implement the treaty.

U.S. officials indicated yesterday that Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., told the Rus-

sians this month during a trip to Moscow that a veto on Middle East peacekeeping would probably harm the chances for Senate approval of SALT-2. The administration also reportedly stressed to the Russians that the alternative to a UN force of some kind was one organized under U.S. auspices, a move that could increase superpower tension in the area.

Evidently impressed with these arguments, the Russians agreed last week not to oppose a quiet move by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that would expand the UNTSO force and deploy it into buffer zones in the Sinai. UNTSO operations come directly under Mr. Waldheim's control and do not require public approval in the Security Council.

But Israel sharply attacked this part of the arrangement, suggesting that Mr. Waldheim would be vulnerable to Russian pressure. Israeli officials cited U. Thant's sudden withdrawal in 1967 of UN troops from the Sinai on the eve of the Six Day War.

The key part of the dispute yesterday was the statement read by State Department spokesman Carter, which for the first time focused on a U.S. interpretation that "the peace treaty calls for a permanent peacekeeping force at the end of the three-year withdrawal period."

Anger Clear

U.S. officials conceded that in discussions with the Israelis since April, the administration has said it was prepared to accept responsibility for organizing an alternative force during the three-year interim period if UNEF was not available.

But yesterday, clearly angered by the sudden Israeli rejection of the UNTSO 48 hours before the expiration of the UNEF mandate, U.S. officials insisted that the administration would not be stampeded into accepting responsibility for an alternative force now.

'Side Issue' Says Sadat

CAIRO, July 24 (WP) — President Anwar Sadat today dismissed the dispute over international forces for the Sinai as a "side issue," and predicted the United States, Israel and Egypt will swiftly work it out.

Junta Expresses Hope for

MANAGUA, July 24 (AP) — Nicaragua's new government notified the U.S. yesterday that it has taken and expressed the hope that relations between the States and Nicaragua would improve.

A U.S. official said the reply would be positive.

The junta also issued a yesterday seeking the extradition of former President Anastasio Somoza and all members of his family and close supporters.

A decree ordered confiscation of the Somoza family wealth, 5 percent worth an estimated \$100 million of dollars.

The Red Cross estimated that since the Sandinista taking of last September, from 50,000 Nicaraguans have been killed or wounded. Thousands died when Gen. Somoza's forces were driven from Managua in May to drive Sandinista forces which had there.

Some reconstruction has in the barrios. The paving streets, which were torn up by guerrillas to make barriers, slowly being rebuilt and houses are slowly being repaired.

## U.S. Curtails In Palau Vote

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP) — Voters in the U.S.-administered lands of Palau have approved a constitution that would strip nuclear weapons, military bases in the Pacific.

With most of the votes, July 9 referendum counted voted for the constitution voted against and 83 ballots voided. The government-sponsored Micronesian News Service reported yesterday.

Mr. Sadat's effort to win the disagreement underlined termination to let nothing in the way of his peace treaty, rael and the return of Egypt peninsula.

"Egypt, Israel and the States shall reach agreement very near future on this issue," Sadat told reporters in Ale after discussions with the Israeli Labor Party opp leader, Shimon Peres. "I don as a matter of difference should not be. It is not a p at all. It is a side issue on which reach agreement."

Israelis Raid South Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 24 (UPI) — Israeli troops moved south today on a search and mission and blew up a house-frontier village, state-owned radio said.

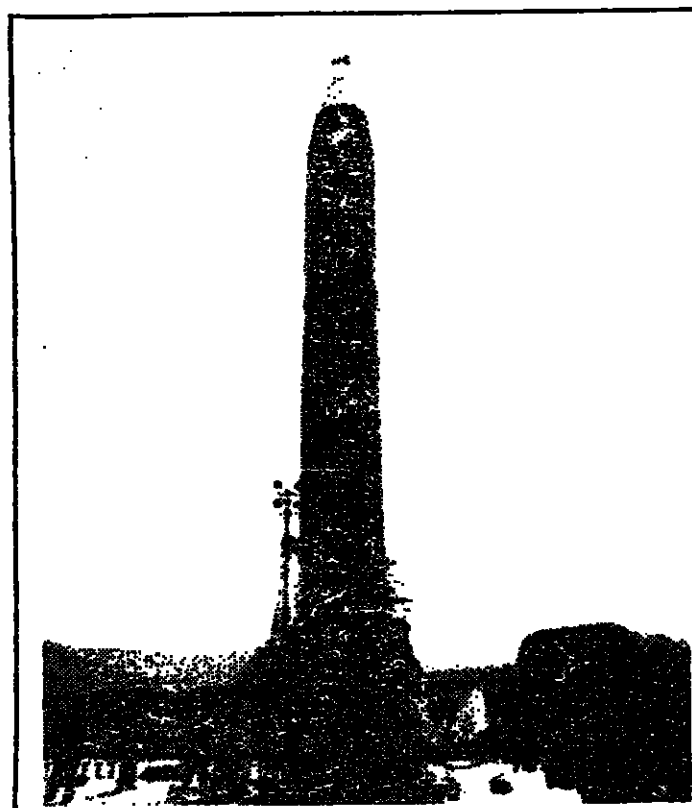
Beirut radio said the Israeli penetrated eight miles into Lebanese territory and took up position in the frontier village of "in," conducted a house search and then blew up the of Wafed Nayed Alameddine withdrawing. There were no ties.

In Tel Aviv, the military command said today that both Israeli jets killed or wounded 13 Palestinian guerrillas of the "Fatah" in Sunday's attack on the coast of south Lebanon. In direct hits on several bases.

Reports from Beirut said persons were killed and 65 injured in the air raid.

Asked about reports that travelers were hit during an attack on the coastal strip south Lebanon, the military command spokesman replied, "We hit, it can only be if these were cars belonging to the."

The U.S. State Dept strongly condemned the attacks and said innocent children were among the victims of the coastal raids. "When the roads were filled with motorbikes returning from schools to the beaches and mountains."



ON DISPLAY — Peking's People's Daily published Sunday and yesterday photographs of ballistic missiles operated by the People's Liberation Army. According to Western military experts, the one above has a ground-to-ground capability of 2,400-2,800 kilometers. The newspaper did not identify the missiles or the location of launching sites.

## U.K. Study: Schools Do Make Difference

(Continued from Page 1) the schools studied tended to have pupils of about the same intellectual range, as measured by independent tests at the age of 10, there was marked variation in how the children did a few years later.

In one of its most startling findings, the University of London team reported that children in the bottom aptitude rank of the best school did as well, in final examination scores, as the children in the top rank of the worst school. In other words, a dull child entering one of the better schools had statistically the same chance of making good grades as a bright child entering one of the worst ones.

The book did not try to assess comprehensively exactly what it is that makes good schools good, leaving that to future research. But Prof. Rutter's team tentatively concluded that a major factor in making schools good was what it called "their characteristics as social institutions," including the degree of academic emphasis, the degree to which teachers got involved in lessons, the availability of rewards for students, and the extent to which children were given responsibility.

Children tended to do better, for example, in schools where the classes began on time, where teachers gave immediate and frequent praise, and where the pupils were made to feel that success was expected of them.

Naturally, good teaching was of great importance. But the study found, in comparing the schools, that "it was very much easier to be a good teacher in some schools than others."

For example, it concluded that results were better in the schools in which the disciplinary policy and the curriculum were discussed and worked out together by the teachers, rather than being dictated from above.

"It was not just that this facilitated continuities in teaching — although it did — but also that group planning provided opportunities

for teachers to encourage and support one another," the book concluded.

In the best schools, though overall standards were higher, inequalities persisted. In the schools in which children of ordinary ability did better than usual, the able children also tended to do better. And it continues to be a built-in advantage to have well-educated parents.

The comparison is analogous, the book explains, to changes in body height: Over the last 50 years, the height of the average British school child has increased by 9 centimeters (about 3½ inches), presumably because of better nutrition. But that does not mean, of course, that all children are now the same height. There have been "major changes in level, without any reduction in inequality."

The same thing can be done, "Fifteen Thousand Hours" maintains, with academic performance; schools can be improved to the benefit of everyone's performance.

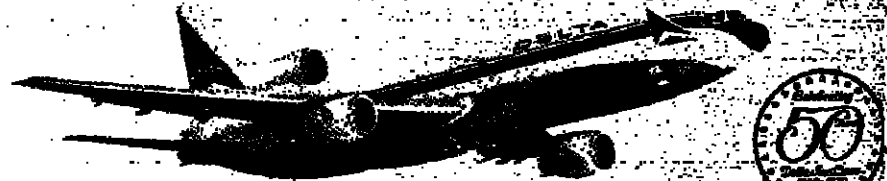
"It is not argued that schools are the most important influence on children's progress," the book concludes. "Education cannot compensate for the inequalities of society. Nevertheless, we do suggest that schools constitute one major area of influence, and one which is susceptible to change."

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# Senate Testimony

## Pentagon Aide Says SALT May Slow Soviet Buildup

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, July 24 — The Pentagon's research and development chief estimated yesterday that the Soviet Union could have as many as 18,000 nuclear warheads by 1985 unless its buildup is restrained by the new SALT-2 treaty.

Secretary of Defense William P. Perry also told the Senate Armed Services Committee that as many as 15,000 of the bombs have sufficient accuracy and size to destroy U.S. missile silos.

Testified as the committee held several weeks of hearings on SALT-2 treaty. Its members sharply divided over whether it should be approved by the Senate.

John Tower, R-Texas, who gave the committee other testimony for the agreement in its own form, denounced the pact, the committee its approval only encourage the Russians to speed their rapid buildup of arms.

Other critics, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., charged that SALT-2 to comply with a 1972 commitment to limit the number of strategic nuclear weapons.

Senator referred to a Jackson amendment to an agreement limiting offensive weapons, which accompanied SALT-2 treaty on defensive weapons.

Perry's estimate of Soviet nuclear force was cited by Sen. Jackson, D-Colo., the Senate's chief supporters of the treaty, who sought to understand the argument that the treaty have an important effect because of the greater size of the Soviet force.

Perry said the restraints imposed by the treaty would be "a major step toward slowing the Soviet buildup of nuclear weapons."

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posed by SALT-2 would hold the total number of Soviet warheads and silo-killing warheads to about half of what they could have by 1985 if the treaty is rejected.

He also estimated that the cost of the United States' planned new MX missile system would be increased by \$10 billion if the SALT-2 treaty failed to be approved by the Senate.

The Pentagon now estimates that it will cost \$30 billion to deploy the mobile missile so that it will be invulnerable to Soviet attack and at the same time susceptible to Soviet verification for compliance with the SALT-2 treaty.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown gave the committee other projections yesterday of what he expected would happen if the treaty is rejected.

While the Russians will have to dismantle about 250 strategic launchers to comply with the ceiling of 2,250 set by the treaty, Mr. Brown estimated that without the agreement, Moscow would build up to 3,000 launchers by 1985.

Without the treaty, he said, he expected the Russians would have 1,800 missiles equipped with multiple warheads rather than the 1,200 permitted by the treaty.

Emphasizing that the United States will pursue many of its own strategic weapons initiatives with or without the treaty, Mr. Brown repeatedly assured the committee that the United States will maintain the ability to retaliate after any sneak attack with enough nuclear weapons to devastate the Soviet Union.

To Sen. Jackson's charge that the treaty is unequal in important respects, Mr. Brown contended that it provides for essentially equal capability. He said the Soviet Union has the advantage in some areas and the United States in others.

"Our overall deterrent is not as weak as the pessimists would have us believe," Mr. Brown said, "and it is not as strong as I would like it to be."

— Los Angeles Times

Too Supports Treaty

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters) — Retiring U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Malcolm Toon said today he would support the SALT-2 treaty after receiving satisfactory explanations that the treaty could be verified adequately.

Mr. Toon expressed reservations in newspaper interviews last month whether the new strategic arms limitation treaty could be verified. His opposition to the treaty would have been a major setback to the Carter administration in its effort to push the treaty through an already skeptical Senate.

Gen. Ellis and his staff gave maximum attention to communications problems. A Soviet nuclear attack, it is assumed, would severely damage not only the commercial communications on which SAC primarily relies but also the more complicated and sophisticated backup systems that link command to information-gathering satellites.

The low-level simulated attacks by bombers reflected changing Air Force tactics. Bomber penetration at levels low enough to evade radar is now considered potentially more effective than high-level bombing. High-altitude attacks would expose the aircraft to swarms of Soviet surface-to-air missiles and well over 2,000 fighter-interceptors, which would not be so effective against low-altitude attackers.

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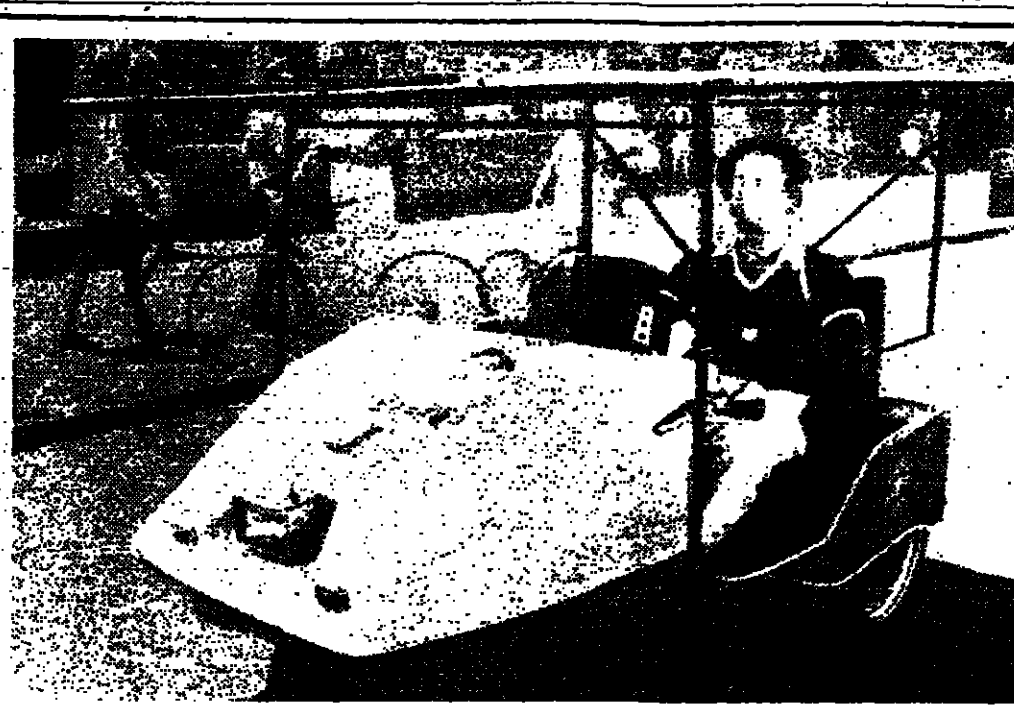
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**HOT CAR** — Ken Eacrett drives a solar-powered car in Santa Monica, Calif., Saturday at the start of a cross-country trip. Its overhead solar panel gives the car a top speed of 25 mph.

## Through Hole in Mid-Pacific

### Scientists 'Look' Into Earth's Crust

By Walter Sullivan

ABOARD THE GLOMAR CHALLENGER (NYT) — In search of clues to the remarkable diversity of rocks found in the earth's crust, scientists have used a hole drilled deep into the floor of the Pacific as the laboratory for the most extensive experiments ever conducted beneath an ocean.

In 13 days at a site midway between Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands, the score of U.S., British and Soviet specialists on this drilling ship obtained what may prove to be the most complete picture to date of the structure of the oceanic crust and of the role of the superheated seawater that percolates through it. The mission ended last week.

Among other things, the scientists were able for the first time to "look" inside the crust of the earth in mid-ocean, by lowering an imaging system through seawater more than two miles deep and then 1,100 feet into the seafloor. Their observations supported not only the well-established belief that all oceanic bedrock was formed by eruptions of lava along midocean ridges, but also the recent hypothesis that such rock is extremely permeable.

It is widely assumed that much of the world's mineral deposits have been laid down by the movement of superheated water through fractures in bedrock. In this way it is believed that many of the more important minerals, such as the copper, iron, silver and lead ores, were extracted from vast bodies of rock and concentrated in smaller areas by circulating hot water, either on land or beneath the oceans. The imaging device, recently developed for oil-well inspection, scanned the walls of a hole drilled through 870 feet of sediment and 241 feet of volcanic rock (basalt) two miles below the ocean's surface. The Glomar Challenger is the only ship capable of such deep-sea drilling.

From the imaging device, the scientists assembled a mosaic of photographs showing the interior of the hole. When this was displayed in a shipboard lounge, the scientists crowded around it, seeking to match measurements obtained in their own experiments with features in the mosaic. Such measurements recorded magnetic, chemical, acoustical and electrical properties, and radioactivity.

The mosaic clearly showed the horizontal layering of the sediment and, lower, the complex fissures, cracks and cavities within the basement rock.

Wall Scanned

Samples of the rock were brought up as cores carved out by the drill bit, but they represented only a fraction of the material disclosed by the drill. The mosaic provided a complete picture.

The cylindrical interior surface of the hole was shown as though laid out flat. The scanning was done, radar fashion, by a rotating ultrasonic beam inside a long slender tube kept from the hole's wall by springs shaped like the blades of an eggbeater. The beam, pulsing 2,000 times a second, rotated every third of a second, and each sweep was recorded starting when the beam was aimed toward magnetic north.

The possibility that the deep volcanic rock might be very permeable even under the compressive weight of about 12,000 feet of rock, sediment and overlying ocean had been indicated by an experiment performed before scanning of the drill-hole walls.

This involved releasing a pulse of high water pressure into the lowest 100 feet of the drill hole after that section of the hole had been isolated by a somewhat leaky seal. Pressure at the bottom of the hole from the weight of overlying water was 5,600 pounds per square inch. An additional pressure of 1,400 pounds per square inch was released into that isolated compartment to see how long it took for the added pressure to subside as a result of dispersal of water into the rock. This occurred very fast, indicating high permeability.

In one of the last experiments before the ship last week pulled up its drill pipe and headed for Panama, a Soviet device documented a permeability test.

The program was a total success and we only found a half a dozen problems, which are being corrected," said Robert Buckley, shuttle operations chief at the Kennedy Space Center.

The tests were performed on a launch pad. With testing over, the Enterprise was moved to a large building at the space center in a 5½-hour journey that covered 3½ miles.

The Enterprise was built solely for tests to pave the way for flight by subsequent shuttle vehicles and will not go into space. The first launch now is set for sometime next year.

Target date for the first space flight of the shuttle Columbia tentatively had been set for late this year, but various problems in completing assembly of the actual craft that will be orbited forced the delay, National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said recently.

3 Steal 2 Million Lire From Rome Basilica

ROME, July 24 (AP) — Three masked men yesterday invaded an office at the Basilica of St. Maria Maggiore, which is under Vatican extrajurisdiction. They knocked out an accountant and made off with 2 million lire (\$2,200) from the office safe, police reported.

One of the men took the accountant's gold watch.

Bomb Wrecks Spain Bar

IRUN, Spain, July 24 (UPI) — A bomb exploded in a bar in this border town with France today, partially destroying the building and smashing windows in a neighboring bank and tourist office. No one was injured.

## Kennedy Backs Blacks On Several Key Issues

By Thomas A. Johnson

CHICAGO, July 24 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., addressing a convention of the National Urban League yesterday, aligned himself with black citizens on several issues of special importance to them.

And while he said that he supported "in great measure" President Carter's energy proposals, "we must do more than the administration has proposed" to enhance conservation, find oil outside OPEC control, develop alternative power sources and help protect the poor from escalating energy costs.

Sen. Kennedy moved no closer to declaring himself a candidate for the presidency, but his speech was taken by civil rights leaders here as an effort to keep open his options with blacks, whose increasing disenchantment with Mr. Carter has made them one of Sen. Kennedy's strongest potential national constituencies.

The senator voiced strong support for strengthened fair-housing legislation, for making the birthday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. a national holiday and for defeating legislation now in the House that would limit school desegregation busing.

He also said he supported national health insurance, the appointment of minority group members to federal judgeships in all states, extending federal aid to black colleges and giving residents of Washington, D.C., voting representation in Congress.

No Details

The senator did not go into detail on his differences with Mr. Carter's energy program, aside from saying there was a need to do more in the areas of conservation, new oil supplies, alternative fuels and easing the impact of higher energy prices on the poor.

Sen. Kennedy was welcomed enthusiastically by the 4,000 delegates and observers at the conference. There was considerable laughter when he noted accusations that the president had been "thinking of the 1980 elections" in planning his recent energy speech and Cabinet changes, and then said with a smile:

"Now, I ask you, who at a time like this would be thinking about presidential politics?"

At another point, he said, "It was really quite a week in Washington. Who can forget that the president told Americans on Sunday night, 'Say something nice about our country,' then told his Cabinet on Thursday morning, 'Write if you get work'?"

The audience roared with approval when the senator said, "You are a powerful political force in modern America. You can make the system work for you, just like the oil companies and so many other special-interest groups now make it work for them."

National Urban League President Vernon Jordan urged blacks Sunday to "stay off the bandwagons" of all political candidates, adding that "anyone who hopes to be called 'Mr. President' will have to come by here," meaning the black community.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — The United States has decided to evacuate the families of embassy staff from Kabul, Afghanistan, the State Department said yesterday.

Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the withdrawal is a precautionary measure that will take place over the next few weeks, using commercial airlines. About 100 persons will leave, and 48 will remain.

Mr. Carter cited no specific threat against U.S. citizens in Afghanistan. But he said that there have been numerous instances of violence and guerrilla activity there in recent months. The U.S. ambassador, Adolph Dubs, was kidnapped by guerrillas and slain when police tried to free him in February.

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## Force to Sell Chile Mirage-50 Planes

IS, July 24 (UPI) — In the sale of a series of military deals, Chile and France, the government has approved the sale of 16 Mirage-50 fighter jets to Chile.

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## S. Launches ICBMs in Simulated War

by Drew Middleton

JOINT AIR FORCE BASE, Minuteman-2 ICBMs, the advanced missiles in the U.S. arsenal, and a Minuteman-2 launched recently as part of a simulated war exercise.

The exercise, conducted by the Air Force, was designed to test the ability of the command and control system to launch ICBMs in response to a simulated attack.

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## Iran Tightens the Muzzle

There is nothing surprising about Iran's tightening of press controls, except, perhaps, that it was so long in coming. Ayatollah Khomeini has declared the country a theocracy, which means it is by definition anti-democratic. Since authoritarian governments, whether fascist, communist, Islamic or otherwise, abhor criticism, a free press is obviously anathema. Iran was a tough place to report from during the dictatorship of the shah. It loosened up in the confusion of the revolution, and now, as the new regime learns to pull the levers of power, the flow of information can be expected to slow to a trickle again.

Because revolutionary correspondents will monitor all interviews by foreign correspondents, it is unlikely that the voice of the people will be heard unless it echoes the voice of revolution. While the international press is being controlled by expulsion — David Lamb of the Los Angeles Times and Youssef Ibrahim of The New York Times — and regulation, the local press is being controlled by intimidation. Newspaper offices and warehouses have been burned, news vendors have been warned by the ubiquitous Revolutionary Committee that if they sell banned publications their stands will be destroyed and a militant mob has forced the closing of a publication that reported the increasing popularity of deposed Premier Shapour Bakhtiar.

Since the heady days of the uprising against the shah, a genuine expression of mass sentiment that flowed to the ayatollah like metal shavings to a magnet, and which received sympathetic — even euphoric —

coverage in the world press, things have gone downhill for the Islamic regime. With no clear lines of authority, the nation's political life has become semi-chaotic, the economy is wracked by inflation and unemployment, the army has turned into a hodge-podge of independent power centers, much of the middle-class and large numbers of women have become disaffected and Arab, Kurdish and Turkish minorities are challenging the revolution. Iran even has its own boat people, who pay about \$200 each to small craft owners who try to smuggle them out of the country. According to a report by the Iranian news agency, about 50 of these would-be refugees died recently when their boat was grounded and they were forced to attempt to cross a 50-mile salt marsh in the blazing Gulf sun. Under the circumstances, the ayatollah and his entourage have evidently concluded that no news is good news.

One result of the no-news policy is likely to be a return to the paranoia that gripped Iran during the shah's reign, when Savak was feared to be everywhere. In the absence of a free flow of information, will it be safe to express an opinion contrary to that of the ayatollah, or for that matter to that of a member of the local Revolutionary Committee? Until the ayatollah's Islamic constitution is enacted, a process that could take months, Iran is, in effect, a country without law. Its Revolutionary Committees and courts will continue to dispense summary justice, interpreting the broad dictums of the Koran as they see fit. And the world will be barred from the proceedings, unless the guardians of the revolution choose to open the door a crack to make a point.

## Help for Vietnam Refugees

That chimerical entity known as the "international community" took on a gratifying reality over the weekend at the United Nations-sponsored meeting in Geneva on Vietnam refugees. With the United States setting a compassionate example, a good number of the 60-odd nations in attendance made important pledges of permanent resettlement places and supporting funds in order to empty the camps in Malaysia and Indonesia and Thailand where some 300,000 "boat people" and "land people" are currently huddled. This should prove to those countries of "first asylum" that it is safe for them to accept more refugees if circumstances require. The new pledges are also essential, of course, to the welfare of the displaced people themselves.

The point at which the weight of the international community was brought most effectively to bear was Vietnam. Heretofore, Hanoi has disdained responsibility for its policy of stripping the assets of its long-resident Chinese and forcing them — many in frail boats prey to the perils of the sea — into hazardous exile. By their combined political and moral force, however, the Geneva group compelled Hanoi's attendance and got it to agree that "for a reasonable period of time it will make every effort to stop illegal departures." Vietnam has been pretending that

most of the Chinese leaving were sneaking out. The Vietnamese also are committed in some way to set up "holding centers" for would-be emigrants for whom safe transit and sure havens are not yet available.

At the same time, those at Geneva agreed to put greater reliance on the little-tested orderly-departure procedures worked out some months ago through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Vietnam has been conducting a policy that hovers between brutality and genocide, and it cannot expect others to flip over and applaud its new promise — an uncertain promise — to start regulating the outbound flow. After all, the current monsoon would have reduced the flow for these few months anyway. The "holding center" proposal, moreover, has to it a certain concentration-camp ring.

Still, whatever increases the chances for safe passage and a welcome haven for the refugees has to be welcomed — as long as their basic right to emigrate is not abridged. Vietnam may be wondering whether modifications in its policy will earn it at least minimal respect in the international community, and the answer must be that it will be judged entirely on its performance, not on its hints or words.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Riding the Latin Winds

Now that Nicaragua is under a revolutionary flag, some see only the red in it. Forget the pledges to restore democratic rule, they say, because the Sandinistas will dissonance them and install a Castroite regime. After all, it happened in Cuba. And with leftists in control of Nicaragua, revolution will spread like a tropical hurricane through Central America, eventually turning the Caribbean into a Red sea.

Anything is possible, but only U.S. panic would make it inevitable. Doubtless the shots fired in Managua will produce some kind of echo in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, all impoverished and under shaky military governments. But Washington's concern with fostering constitutional democracy in the region is shared by a growing number of Latin American neighbors. On a scale with the three tiny dictatorships, with their combined population of 15 million, the democratic bloc registers impressive weight.

Five Andean republics, with a total population of 65 million, are assisting in the reconstruction of Nicaragua. And among them

is Venezuela, favored with oil and the highest per capita gross national product in Latin America (\$2,750, as against \$390 for Honduras). Three smaller countries — Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic — are adding their weight. Even Mexico, the area's strict constructionist on questions of intervention, is supporting the collective and intrusive effort.

True, the fear of "another Cuba" has brought the pro-democratic bloc together. But equally important is the contagious spread of the U.S.-sponsored human rights campaign; even the military rulers of Brazil found it prudent to break relations with the Somoza dictatorship. Only a few years ago, dictatorship was the rule in Latin America; today it is becoming the exception, as the presence of an array of Latin foreign ministers in Nicaragua attests. The future may be risky but the past is no haven. As surviving tyrannies come under challenge, it would be folly to confuse the winds of change with a Castroite hurricane.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

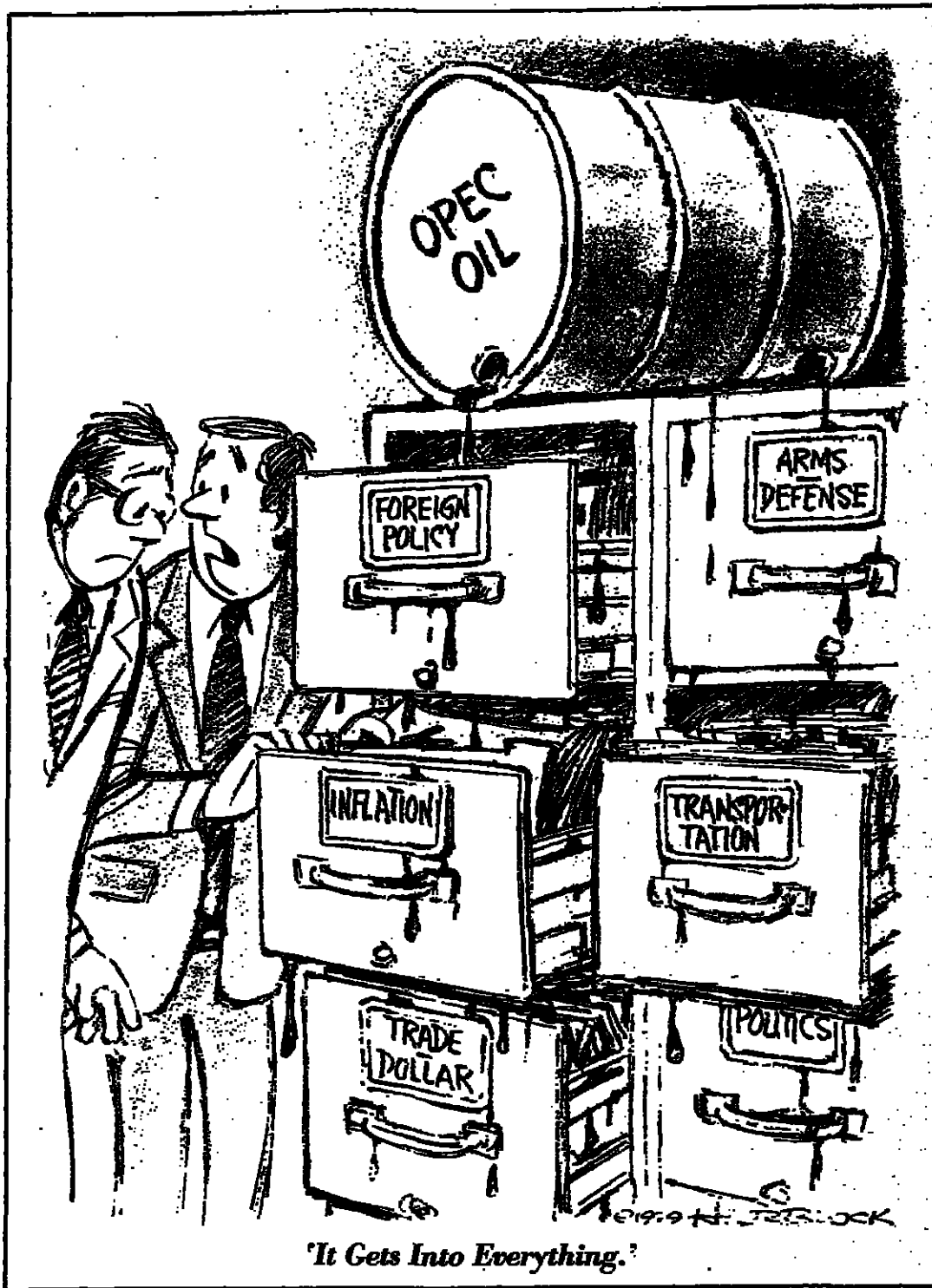
### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 25, 1904

PARIS — A tethered balloon used to carry passengers to 300 feet broke loose from its mooring at Porte Maillot yesterday, and bounded 5,000 meters into the air, before landing safely with nine great surprised passengers. The pilot said: "After the tethering rope broke, the balloon quickly reached a height of about 5,000 meters within the clouds when, under the strain, parts of the envelope burst. We began to descend then almost as rapidly as we had ascended. The passengers were in a panic, and I had to exercise my authority to keep them quiet." A soldier aboard helped repair the envelope.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 25, 1929

LONDON — Disorderly scenes at the Ministry of Labor and smashing of windows at 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, resulted today from the refusal of Margaret Bondfield, the minister of labor, to receive a deputation of unemployed. Members of the deputation shouted "See the shameful way the unemployed are treated," as they were marched away by police. Earlier today, one of the group appeared at the House of Commons and during a debate interrupted a speaker by crying out: "I indict the Labor government for its scandalous treatment of the unemployed."



## Arms Cuts Beyond SALT-2

By Constantine Christopher Menges

LOS ANGELES — Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., opposes the ratification of the second strategic arms limitation treaty because he believes that it permits a continuing expansion of strategic nuclear arsenals on both sides. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., opposes it because he considers it unequal and unverifiable.

Both are right. SALT-2 neither reduces nor adequately controls the most deadly weapons on this planet. The treaty establishes a limit of 2,250 missiles and bombers for each side. It provides that no more than 10 independently targeted hydrogen bombs may be installed on each land-based missile. However, because the treaty allows 1,320 missiles and bombers to carry more than one hydrogen bomb, each side would be able to deploy more than 13,200 nuclear warheads.

Another logical step would be the verified destruction — not mothballing — of all other intercontinental missiles. A next stage would be to reduce the permitted warheads on each of the 1,320 missiles to one each — again with joint on-site inspection. The tough question is how to accomplish this politically.

Therefore, now is the time for the United States to embark on a serious program of research and development to find a way to destroy an attacking missile force. This approach would emphasize U.S. strategy as the defending nation, and it is more humane than continuing to deploy more warheads.

The first SALT agreement permits both nations to operate one anti-ballistic missile site, and also permits ABM research and development. Nevertheless, the United States has dismantled its site and allowed ABM technology to languish. The Russians, meanwhile, have maintained theirs and invested heavily in further development. In fact, there is strong evidence that the Kremlin is working hard to be first with an effective ABM system. If the Russians succeed, it could be catastrophic for the survival of freedom.

An anti-ballistic-missile system based on satellites and targeted against Soviet missiles during the highly vulnerable initial launch phase would also shift verification back to the easier job of keeping track of deployed missiles. If successful, it would promote security by making it far more difficult for the Soviet Union to be certain about its capacity to successfully use its thousands of warheads.

Most important, if the United States has a workable ABM system by the end of the next decade, it might accomplish what 11 years of SALT negotiations have failed to do: It would provide Moscow with a reason to agree on significant and verified reductions in strategic forces — since the United States could counter the effect of additional Soviet missiles simply by adding to the capacity of its defense system. The rapid and serious

application of U.S. determination and technology could make the U.S. people nearly invulnerable to surprise missile attack, and thereby increase the prospects for real arms reduction and peace.

Constantine Christopher Menges has been a consultant on foreign policy and arms control as a former professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and as the former director of the Bureau of International Affairs of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

mean that, of the more than 13,000 total hydrogen bombs permitted by SALT-2, Moscow would have to use fewer than half to destroy about 95 percent of U.S. retaliatory forces.

There is a way out of this looming danger. A treaty must sharply reduce both the number of missiles and, far more important, the number of bombs that they carry. This in turn should be verified by joint U.S.-Soviet teams that would choose missiles at random and physically count how many hydrogen bombs were carried on each one. With that kind of carefully worked out inspection system, both sides could agree to lower total numbers of deployed warheads — perhaps three on each of the 1,320 missiles that have already been tested with more than one.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## Advice to Jordan As Chief of Staff

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Hamilton Jordan is not the only relatively untested 34-year-old to be named to the powerful position of White House chief of staff. His predecessor, Richard B. Cheney, was exactly the same age when he succeeded Donald Rumsfeld in that job under Gerald Ford in November of 1975.

Cheney, like Jordan, was a relative unknown, taking command of the staff of a politically beleaguered president facing a tough election campaign. And, like Jordan, he came to power as part of a major Cabinet upheaval — the one in which Rumsfeld moved to the Pentagon to replace James Schlesinger as secretary of defense.

Given the parallels, it is not surprising that, despite their differences of party and political philosophy, Cheney, now a freshman member of the House of Representatives, speaks with a certain sympathy of the task now awaiting Jordan.

**'Good Listener'**  
Sympathy, and a degree of skepticism, one must add. During the transition period, after Carter's victory over Ford, Cheney says he and Jordan "talked a couple times about the job, because my assumption was that he'd be the closest equivalent to what I was for Ford."

He found the young Carter side "a good listener," but said his advice went for naught, "because they were hung up on the spokes-of-the-wheel concept."

That was the concept voiced by Carter during the 1976 campaign, rather than having a single powerful chief of staff, he would have seven or eight senior aides, coordinating different areas of policy, each of whom would have direct access to him at the hub of power — "just like spokes of a wheel."

**Identical Phrase**  
The irony to Cheney was that the identical phrase had been used by his predecessor and mentor, Rumsfeld, during the first weeks of the Ford presidency — and for the same reason.

Both Ford and Carter were anxious to avoid the pattern set in the Nixon White House by H.R. (Bob) Haldean, the chief of staff who was a central figure in the Watergate scandal.

In Cheney's view, the fear of repeating that pattern was a mistake — for both Ford and Carter. "Both of them were spooked by the Nixon precedent," he says. "Watergate created the idea that there was some moral value in how you organized the White House. This is not."

Organization is neutral; it's the people in it who set the values. The practical matter, Cheney says, is that "you can't run a place with 1,500 employees (the Executive Office of the President) and

have no one in charge except the president. It won't work, it spends all his time on it, it's better spent on things."

By the time Cheney got from Rumsfeld, Ford had shed the spokes-of-the-wheel concept. In the 1976 election, he was plagued by which was, most horribly twisted spokes broke all but a few spokes broke last vestige of the old concept.

**Trophy**  
Cheney, in turn, passed the job to his successor, with a note reading: "Dear Dick: Today, the trophy hunt is on. A certain on the Ford staff is off."

As Cheney sees it, the job of chief of staff is to "rub a making process that has far by seeing that all relevant is consulted before the president makes a policy and that all affected are notified what they are to do to carry it out."

Jordan's concept of the job is certain and unadorned. He likes at times of relieving the president of final decision-making unspecified range of less-th issues, and, at other times, directing the staff and without imposing himself a rier to their access to the chief.

Many outsiders assume a real purpose is to see that decisions and administrative actions help the re-election of the man whose past camps have run.

Cheney, who was super for the Ford campaign from his House post, sees nothing Jordan does the same for him "as long as he doesn't try campaign manager. He was time for that."

But, like many others, he is to see if Jordan's interest beyond politics to govern itself. In the past — here, George — Jordan has been "very creative" in policy, "tentatively" in policy, Cheney's view, again widely is that "you can't be a chief of staff unless you're intrigued by the way the functions in relation to the government."

**Final Thought**  
His final thought is that it is important not to exaggerate mentions or demands of "A lot of it is quite different and very creative," he says, "wrong place for an artist who to go off by himself and his thoughts or write great mem."

Thus, one 34-year-old staff to another.

©1979, The Washington Post

## Hope for Africa

By Christopher Hitchens

religious quarrels are often resolved with mass murder. Extreme corruption co-exists with absolute poverty. Large armies are maintained at vast expense by countries that have no external enemies, and as a consequence the quickest, most popular method of changing government is through the barrel of a gun.

Yet, runs the argument, these countries have the hypocrisy to meet now and then and concern themselves with the iniquities of apartheid.

This line of reasoning is both unfair and unhelpful. It is only a quarter of a century since almost every square mile of Africa was colonial, administered in random chunks by European powers that drew irrational boundaries in order to demarcate their own interests. Few of these powers can congratulate themselves on the way in which they withdrew. The methods of extraction ranged from simply stealing, like the Belgians, or fighting to the last, like the Portuguese.

I recall a conversation in 1968 with Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, who inaugurated the "independent" struggle in Mozambique and who was murdered a few months after we spoke. He reviewed the bloody situation in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea and said that he thought the struggle would be bitter and that it was quite likely that the Portuguese regime would change before the colonies did. He followed this prophecy with a joking "Then we will see if the Portuguese are ready for self-government."

When the history of the white period in Africa is written, it will seem astonishingly brief. A century ago there were very few colonies, a quarter of a century ago there was nothing else but colonies, and now there are almost none.

In this unpromising and chaotic

transition, is it really true that Africa has lost sight of duty? There are encouraging signs, one of the most important in resources and population has had an election after a military rule. Kenya has prisoners and released all detainees. Perhaps most intriguing, Africa of its most outstanding, Idi Amin.

Of course, the process is entirely smooth, and there is nothing among the new leaders but an important by-product of the struggle by those who Africa must put its own order. The old taboo of sacred inviolability of existing borders has been broken — with unpredictable results, but in a way that on the argument. Those who argued that such action was the rules had actually Amin to be the chairman of the Organization of African Unity conference — an institution on Africa.

One powerful reason for the continuance of white rule is that when it is in Africa will have no hostile force to blame for the difficulties, and no excuse for in any foreign "adversary" political strike.

The last two decades, it is true, have been a great moment, but even amid all this, there have been discernible of hope. The dream of a united and free Africa is tarnished, but it deserves to be the sneers of those it fortunate countries.

Christopher Hitchens, former of The New Statesman, is the author of "The New York Times."

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## Obituaries

### Joseph Kessel, Novelist and French Academician

PARIS, July 24 (AP) — Joseph Kessel, 81, one of France's most distinguished journalists and the author of more than 60 novels and stories, died at his home near Paris last night. His family announced.

Kessel's best-known novel was "The Lion," a best seller in the United States. "Belle de Jour," which the Luis Bunuel film made, "The Crew," his first novel, and "The Horsemen," which also made into a movie.

Kessel was born in Argentina of Jewish parents.

Russian-Jewish parents who returned to Orenburg in the Urals when he was a year old but fled to Paris when he was 10 because of anti-Jewish pogroms.

He was a pilot in the French Air Force in World War I, flew missions into France for the Free French in World War II and was elected to the French Academy in 1962.



Joseph Kessel

sels before coming to Rome last year.

#### Julio Torre Vivas

PRAGUE, July 24 (AP) — Venezuelan Ambassador Julio Torre Vivas died yesterday in a hospital here where he had been taken Sunday evening, officials said.

Cause of death was not known and the Venezuelan Embassy declined all comment. Fellow diplomats said Mr. Vivas was taken to the hospital after complaining of not feeling well.

#### Vladimir Koucky

ROME, July 24 (AP) — Vladimir Koucky, 58, Czechoslovak ambassador in Rome, died of a heart attack while vacationing in Italy, the embassy announced yesterday.

Mr. Koucky, former editor of the daily Rude Pravo, had held ambassadorial posts in Moscow and Brus-

#### Karl Krueger

WAUCONDA, Ill., July 24 (UPI) — Karl Krueger, 85, the first American to lead a major symphony orchestra in the United States, died Saturday in Elgin, a northwest Chicago suburb.

Mr. Krueger first conducted the Seattle Symphony Orchestra from 1925 to 1932. He also conducted the Kansas City Philharmonic from 1933 to 1943, and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra from 1943 to 1949.

Mr. Krueger, the author of "The Way of the Conductor," founded and directed the Society for the Preservation of American Musical Heritage.

### Surveyors Die

#### U.S. Shooting

GREEN, Va., July 24 (AP) — Three surveyors were shot to death and a fourth was seriously injured yesterday in a small farm-where Appomattox County J.E. Richardson found scattered everywhere.

all occurred between the four at the house, Mr. Richardson said. The surveyors worked for the Pipeline Co., and had in the house for about six days. Their names were not immediately released.

### Pro-Lule Protests Spread in Kampala

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 24 — Work slowdowns in support of ousted President Yussuf spread in Kampala and its suburbs this morning.

Workers said no food has been delivered to the city since Saturday, although most stalls were selling vegetables and fruit.

city's taxi and bus depot was full during the morning. Some taxis and private buses operating but were dropping

passengers on side streets away from the central area.

More small shops were closed today. A store owner said, "I might open later today but first I want to see what will be happening."

No bread was baked or delivered, although bread and milk from Kenya were being sold by sidewalk dealers.

Government offices reported that most employees were showing up at their jobs but many were late because of transport problems.

Mr. Lule, a conservative named by Ugandan exiles to succeed ousted dictator Idi Amin in mid-April, was himself ousted a month ago by leftist and moderates with Tanzanian support in a dispute over Cabinet appointments.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere detained Mr. Lule for two weeks in his official residence in Dar es Salaam but could not get him to endorse Godfrey Binaisa, his replacement. Mr. Lule said in Nairobi last week that he still considered himself Uganda's legal president and that he would lead the opposition to Mr. Binaisa.

The Binaisa government banned demonstrations Sunday night and said it would deal harshly with persons causing disturbances. The government apparently fears a repetition of the violent protests following Mr. Lule's removal in which several persons were killed.

Radio Kampala today announced the arrest of 11 men believed involved in a recent wave of killings and robberies in Kampala. The radio said a large amount of weapons and stolen property was found.

### Kissinger, Schmidt, Haig Attend California Powwow

MONTEREY, Calif., July 24 — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and NATO commander Alexander Haig attended a private meeting of diplomats and industrialists at the Monterey Peninsula Hotel.

nature of the meeting was closed.

meeting Sunday and yesterday at the Pebble Beach resort of Stephen Bechtel Jr., son of Bechtel Corp., and industrialist David Packard Bechtel President George Schmidt and Mr. Kissinger in Monterey Sunday on a jet belonging to Bechtel according to the report.

Kissinger and Gen. Haig left Pebble Beach yesterday. The others were expected to stay.

riding to the West German state's office in San Francisco, Haig arrived in the United States on Thursday and went to the San Grove in northern California.

Bohemian Grove is an annual encampment of San Francisco Bohemian Club. The camp has been called "the men's party on earth," and

### Police Infiltrate Mountain Hills to End Tribal War

MOORESBY, Papua New Guinea, July 24 (UPI) — Police used helicopters to infiltrate the high mountains to halt a long-running tribal war between the five highland provinces have been wracked by tribal wars for the last three months.

scored trouble spots with powers to arrest and search warrants and control the movement of vehicles, supplies and people.

trouble started three months ago when a Western highlander in a mist of Mount Hagen killed from the adjoining province.

gals reported at least 42 perilled and 250 wounded in among several tribes so far.

### Plans to Name City Envoys to UN

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI) — President Carter said yesterday he will name James Spain, the ambassador to Tanzania, as deputy representative to the United Nations.

### U.S. Ponders Bid to Raise Ship Sunk in Civil War

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Scientists are trying to determine how to preserve the famed Civil War ship Monitor in the event they decide to raise it from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Union ironclad sank 20 miles off Cape Hatteras, N.C., more than a century ago, several months after its famous battle with the Confederate ironclad C.S.S. Virginia, commonly known as the Merrimack.

"The most important underwater archaeological expedition in this century in American waters" will begin Aug. 1, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said yesterday.

"It is far too early for any decision to be made about what will eventually happen to the Monitor," said Richard Frank, administrator of NOAA. "Even if it turns out that the ship can be raised, there still remain questions about whether there exists any sure method of preserving the wreck once it is exposed to the atmosphere, or even if it should be raised at all."

The \$265,000 mission is being undertaken by NOAA, the state of North Carolina and the Harbor Branch Foundation, a private, non-profit oceanographic research organization based in Fort Pierce, Fla.

The Monitor is lying in 220 feet of water, where it sank in a gale while under tow Dec. 31, 1862. The wreck was discovered in 1973.

### Mink Goes Fast At Moscow Sale

MOSCOW, July 24 (UPI) — The entire collection of raw mink pelts sold out in yesterday's opening day of the 82d International Fur Auction in Leningrad, Tass reported today.

Most of the furs were bought by firms from Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan, the agency said. About 300 dealers from 25 countries are attending the auction.

By Friday, when the auction ends, an estimated 2 million pelts of mink, sable, fox, squirrel, marten, raccoon, skunk, lynx and astrakhan and broadtail sheep will have come under the gavel, Tass said.

### Olive Trees Burned In Fire on Sardinia

OLBIA, Sardinia, July 24 (AP) — A fire last night burned thousands of acres of olive trees and sent hundreds of tourists fleeing from campsites and hotels along the eastern coast of Sardinia.

Authorities said that no one was hurt in the fire, which they said might have been set.

### Renewed Ties Seen for China, Italy Communists

PEKING, July 24 — A delegation of journalists from the Italian Communist Party left China yesterday at the end of a 15-day visit that sources here say may be the prelude to the re-establishment of normal relations between the Chinese and Italian parties.

The two parties severed ties in 1962 after the Chinese delegate to an Italian party congress in Rome attacked it as revisionist. Peking is believed to have begun a reappraisal of its policy as part of a search for European allies against the Soviet Union.

The journalist delegation was led by Claudio Petruccioli, deputy editor in chief of L'Unita, the Italian party's newspaper. The unofficial visit was at the invitation of the Peking Association of Journalists.

Italian sources reported Mr. Petruccioli as having indicated that the trip would speed up the normalization of relations between the two parties and could be "a prelude to another visit, a political one," by a high-ranking Italian Communist leader.

The trip followed other contacts between the two sides this year. In March, China's ambassador to Rome attended a meeting of the Italian Communist Party, and several businessmen representing Italian Communist organizations attended a trade fair in Canton in April.

### Prison Riot Quelled In North Carolina

WILMINGTON, N.C., July 24 (AP) — Two sheriff's deputies were freed last night when 40 heavily armed officers put down a prison riot at the New Hanover County Jail.

The prisoners rioted and took the deputies hostage after complaining about the food and excessive heat at the jail. Temperatures have been in the 90s in Wilmington this week. Once the riot was quelled, the prisoners were taken by bus to an undisclosed destination.

## Soviet Jews Fearful of Rise in Official Anti-Semitism

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW (WP) — Traditional Russian anti-Semitism is making new advances here at the same time that Soviet Jews, in record numbers, are being allowed to emigrate to Israel and the United States.

A spate of official "anti-Zionist" books and unofficial Russophile denunciations that allege harmful Jewish influences within the Politburo itself are now circulating in Moscow and other cities of European Russia. These tracts have aroused new apprehensions within the Jewish community and apparently are spurring many to endure the hazards of seeking to leave permanently rather than face an uncertain future here.

It is impossible to point to any single reason for the rising anti-Semitism. But recent interviews with non-Jewish and Jewish Soviet citizens and Western sources suggest that a variety of complex internal and external factors are converging to create the tide of abuse and heightened antagonism against Jews.

A principal ingredient appears to be the careful balancing act regarding Jewish emigration forced on the Kremlin. While seeking to placate the United States to gain better trade terms by raising Jewish emigration, the Russians also must please their Arab allies who staunchly oppose the strengthening of Israel, which emigration can mean for the Jewish state.

Another factor, suggested by official Soviet sources, is that Russophiles within the Communist Party bureaucracy and intelligentsia perceive that the era of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is coming to a

close. They are portrayed as maneuvering with covert official sanction, within secret "higher circles" of the party — ironically once a stronghold for Jews seeking refuge from czarist repression — to heighten traditional Russian anti-Semitic antagonisms and force Jews from such positions of power and influence as they now hold.

These people are said to be seeking to capture and sharpen persistent xenophobic Soviet anxieties that "foreigners" and foreign influences will irreparably dilute the unique spiritual values of "Mother Russia." Jews, especially in the cities, have long been regarded here as representatives and sometimes even clandestine agents of such contaminating "cosmopolitan" influences.

Fueling the anti-Semitic efforts are readily perceivable resentments among some younger, Western-oriented Soviet citizens who envy the Jews' right to emigrate through the Soviet Union's closed borders to partake of what is widely accepted as far greater material advantages offered by the West.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union this year passed the 35,000 mark in late June and, if the visa department of the Soviet Interior Ministry continues its present policies, more than a record total of 50,000 will have left by the end of the year.

Talented Migration

Authoritative sources here say the number of highly trained Jews obtaining visas is astonishing. More than 200,000 of the Soviet Union's estimated 2.5 million to 3 million Jews have left in the past decade and an estimated minimum of 100,000 visa applications are

pending. This migration includes some of the Soviet Union's most talented artists, musicians, writers and scientists.

At least half go to Israel, a source of certain discomfort to the Kremlin as it seeks to wield influence among anti-Israeli Arab states. One knowledgeable source asserts that Soviet visa officials have been carefully culling Jewish applications so that a large number are sure to go to the United States. This causes trouble with the Kremlin's Arab clients and bolsters propaganda that emigrating Soviet Jews are turning their backs on the motherland only to seek life in the corrupt West instead of family reunification.

Although the number of anti-Semitic books and denunciations has grown continuously here since the Six-Day War in 1967, recent months have brought remarkable new additions to this genre. Officially, they are labeled "anti-Zionist." Soviet bureaucrats vehemently reject suggestions that "anti-Zionism" means "anti-Semitism." But to many Soviet Jews, it is a distinction without a difference.

Early this year, the prestigious Academy of Sciences published 45,000 copies of a book entitled "The Ideology and Practice of International Zionism," which assails Judaism as a religion and alleges that Zionist centers control Western media and aim to subvert the Soviet state.

"Zionism in the Chain of Imperialism" by Yevgeny Yevseyev, published late last year in just 500 copies and now circulating here, calls Zionism "the worst form of fascism, the most dangerous of all fas-

cist forms," according to those who have seen it.

A virulent example of the new wave is a Minsk painting, "Summer Theater," by official Soviet artist Mikhail Savitsky. It depicts a German soldier and a Jewish camp trustee with a Star of David on his uniform grinning over a pile of naked Soviet dead in a concentration camp.

For many Soviet Jews the current anti-Semitic campaign was signaled early this year with publication by the official "Jurists Publishers" of 150,000 copies of "The White Book" of "evidence, facts and documents" purportedly tying "Zionists" here to U.S. intelligence agents trying to undermine Soviet power. The book alleges CIA ties to potential emigrants from the Soviet Union. The government newspaper Izvestia two months ago called the book "a humane publication, a contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Accords."

Jewish parents say this overt anti-Semitism is bolstered by hidden, but ever-rising barriers against their children at universities, where admittance virtually guarantees better-paying jobs later. They say only a handful of young Jews are now admitted to science and mathematics faculties at prestigious Moscow State University and other institutes of higher learning where Jews traditionally have excelled. The parents say such impediments are more severe now than at any time since the early 1950s.

In part because of the virulent anti-Israeli, "anti-Zionist" campaign, many Soviet Jews are fearful that the Kremlin may unexpectedly curtail its eased emigration policy, introduced this year in a move to

get trade concessions from the U.S. Congress, which has tied emigration to improved credit.

Jewish fears on this point are so high that longtime activists uncharacteristically shunned a vigil conducted by Anatoli Sheharansky's mother July 14 at the "Proletarian Regional People's Court" in downtown Moscow, marking the first anniversary of his 1978 treason conviction in a political trial that sought to link his Jewish activism and dissent with anti-Soviet activity.

"They were worried about the visas," one Jew said later, "and decided it was better not to attract attention."

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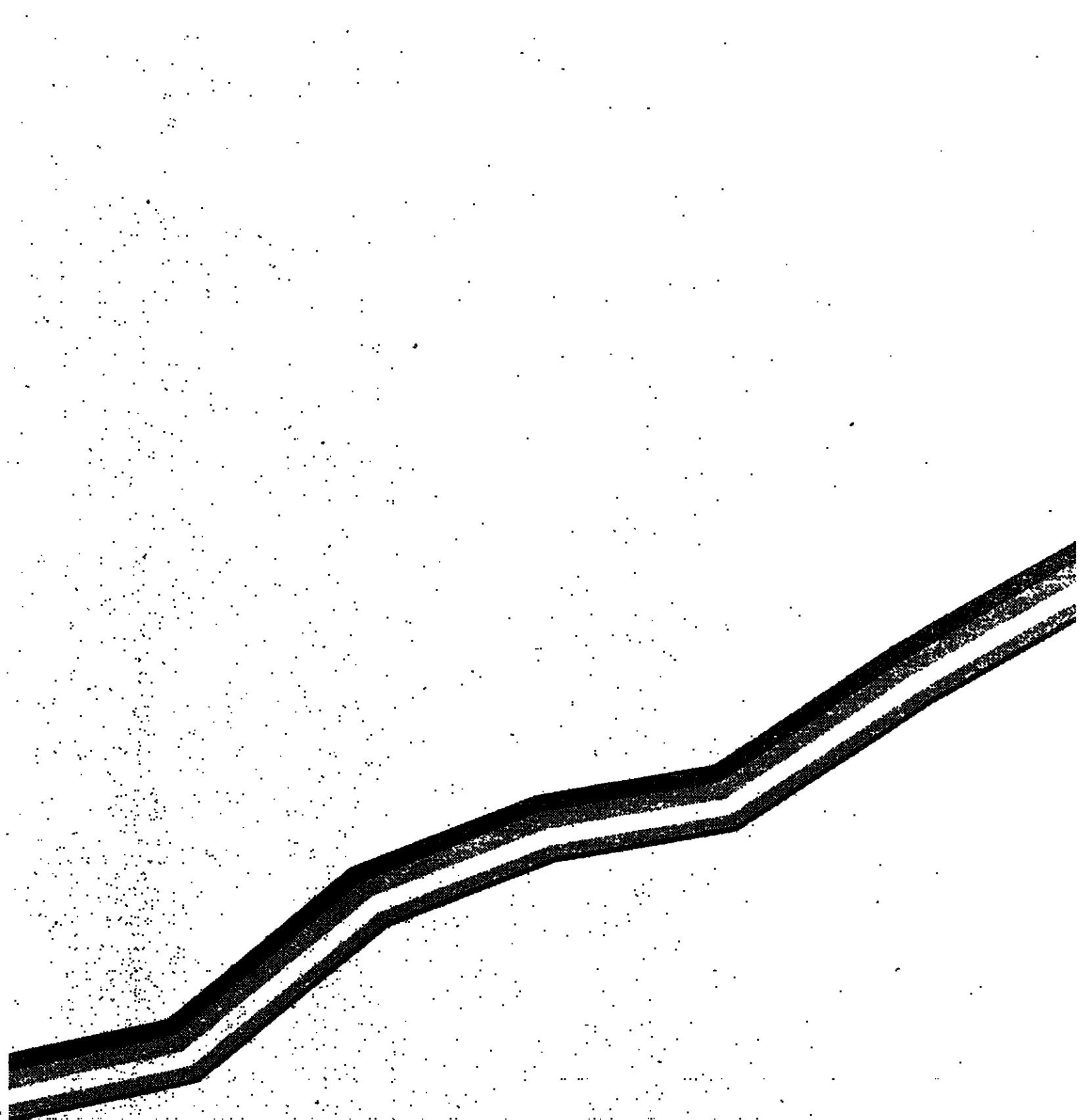
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# Gold Rises to Record \$306.25 as Dollar Falls; Pound at \$2.32

**LONDON, July 24 (AP-DJ)** — The price of gold rose again today to high levels in fairly active trading as the dollar continued to weaken. Sterling also continued its upward move, a four-year high.

## Pot Crude Prices Decline After Qatar Public Auction

**LONDON, July 24 (AP-DJ)** — Oil and petroleum products prices have fallen further over the week and the short-term market is for more weakness. The fall follows a crude oil auction in Qatar, which apparently broke a 150-a-barrel price ceiling set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The market major volumes of its spot-market prices were not affected, but the price of oil from Iraq's auction was lower than that of other sources, although they were not as low as the U.S. oil firms. But most reports said that the Japanese sources said that the U.S. oil firms were selling at a price of \$25 a barrel, which is a record low for the U.S. oil firms.

**Bank Payments**  
**Total \$250 Million**  
**LONDON, July 24 (AP-DJ)** — The U.S. Treasury said today that it would pay \$250 million to compensate foreign holders of U.S. Treasury bonds for the loss of interest on the bonds between now and 1980.

**MF Credit for Peru**  
**LONDON, July 24 (AP-DJ)** — The International Monetary Fund approved a new credit totaling \$370.5 million to Peru. Peru may borrow up to \$100 million in several installments between now and 1980.

**EEC Delays Oil Plan**  
**BRUSSELS, July 24 (Reuters)** — European Economic Community foreign ministers decided to coordinate action with the United States and Japan before starting an EEC scheme for registering oil deals on the spot market in Rotterdam, officials said today.

## News and Notes

**Commonwealth Oil Refining** says that it has filed a plan with a bankruptcy court in Texas based on a proposal from Arabian Seacell, a group of private investors. Arabian Seacell would invest \$70 million in Commonwealth, arrange a line of credit of at least \$60 million more to finance capital improvement and arrange for the supply to Commonwealth of 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily at competitive prices and normal credit terms. Arabian Seacell would receive \$50 million in debt securities to be issued by Commonwealth and about 13.4 million shares of special common stock.

**Pan American World Airways** says that it has purchased 920,000 shares of National Airlines, bringing its holdings to more than one-third of the target company. Pan Am is vying with Texas International Airlines and Eastern Airlines for control of National, and analysts speculated that much of the stock may have come from Texas International's holdings. The purchase was worth \$45.5 million.

**Japan's steel industry** is being exposed to growing import pressure for the first time in post-World War II history. Industrial data show imports during the first half reached 786,000 tons, more than twice the total of 368,000 tons for 1978. The imports have forced the industry to revise its output forecast to 27.92 million tons in the third quarter, down 76,000 tons from the previous quarter.

**Atlantic Richfield** settled Federal Trade Commission charges that its purchase of Anacosta Copper violated antitrust law by agreeing to divest itself of between \$473 million and \$573 million of its copper interests. Arco will sell its 50-percent interest in an Arizona mining venture called Anamax Mining, three undeveloped copper-bearing properties and a 20-percent interest in Inspiration Consolidated Copper.

**Mannesmann** says that it intends to make a cash tender offer through a U.S. subsidiary for any of the outstanding shares of Harischlager at \$27.50 a share.

# Carter Expected to Sign Trade Agreement Soon

**WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT)** — President Carter is expected to sign promptly legislation implementing the trade liberalization pact that the United States negotiated with 98 other nations in Geneva.

The Senate approved the bill 90-4 yesterday.

The House had passed the measure, which brings domestic law into conformity with the international agreement, by 395-7 on July 11.

The trade bill endorses average cuts in import tariffs of about one-third phased in during the next decade and the first internationally concerted reduction of non-tariff barriers such as "buy national" government procurement policies. The measure is likely to have little effect on the domestic economy, although it could ease slightly the cost of living.

The Senate vote had been held up by administration delays in formulating a legislative proposal requested by Congress to reorganize trade responsibilities in the dozen agencies and departments that share these functions. Reorganization is a separate legislative issue.

## Rockefeller, Volcker Rated Top Prospects for Fed Post

**By Hobart Rowen**  
**WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP)** — Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller and Paul Volcker, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, have emerged as leading prospects for the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board, according to reports circulating in New York and Washington.

Another possibility being considered seriously by President Carter is Bruce McLaury, president of the Brookings Institution in Washington. Both Mr. Volcker and Mr. McLaury were considered for the job last year, before William Miller was appointed. Mr. Miller has been nominated as secretary of the Treasury to replace Michael Blumenthal. Another commercial bank president seen as a possible appointee is Robert Abbot of the First National Bank of Chicago.

According to a Dow Jones report, another prospect is Bank of America head A.W. Clausen. But Washington sources indicated that Mr. Clausen — often approached by the Carter administration — would be unlikely to accept the job.

## Prices Rise On Wall St.

**NEW YORK, July 24 (Reuters)** — New York Stock Exchange prices closed higher today amid bargain hunting.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.27 to 829.78 and advanced volume rose to 29.69 million shares. Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods fell 1.1 percent in June from May to a seasonally adjusted \$77.98 billion. The decline followed a rise of 2.1 percent in May and left orders 13.5 percent higher than a year earlier. Analysts said the report seemed to have little effect on stock prices since it only confirmed the country is in a recession.

Special situations dominated investor interest today. National

Company Reports			
Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Westminster Bank			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	220.60	220.60	109.00
Profits	132.30	132.30	65.60
Per Share	0.574	0.574	0.296
Toyota Motor			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	2,905 T	2,905 T	2,905 T
Profits	23,987	23,987	23,987
Per Share	63.29	63.29	63.29
States American Broadcasting			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	501.82	451.99	451.99
Profits	56.95	40.83	40.83
Per Share	2.03	1.48	1.48
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	953.42	867.14	867.14
Profits	82.42	62.22	62.22
Per Share	2.94	2.26	2.26
Asarco			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	442.00	280.80	280.80
Profits	68.37	2.22	2.22
Per Share	2.24	0.11	0.11
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	844.30	523.60	523.60
Profits	105.71	8.90	8.90
Per Share	3.46	0.28	0.28
Borg-Warner			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	709.20	608.50	608.50
Profits	40.20	38.50	38.50
Per Share	2.00	1.80	1.80
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,340	1,130	1,130
Profits	78.10	64.70	64.70
Per Share	3.65	3.02	3.02
General Power & Light			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	206.70	213.70	213.70
Profits	28.20	33.08	33.08
Per Share	0.53	0.72	0.72
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	882.10	899.20	899.20
Profits	142.71	133.41	133.41
Per Share	2.94	2.93	2.93
North West Transp.			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	186.40	166.20	166.20
Profits	10.41	11.28	11.28
Per Share	2.35	2.54	2.54
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	340.60	318.90	318.90
Profits	20.15	0.49	0.49
Per Share	4.54	0.11	0.11
Transocean American			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	393.30	339.20	339.20
Profits	16.63	11.53	11.53
Per Share	1.25	0.89	0.89
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	742.00	634.00	634.00
Profits	27.40	20.50	20.50
Per Share	2.02	1.56	1.56
Clark Equipment			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	430.60	379.90	379.90
Profits	32.54	22.49	22.49
Per Share	2.46	1.64	1.64
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	845.00	715.90	715.90
Profits	60.75	43.27	43.27
Per Share	4.56	3.16	3.16
Ford Motor			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	11,900	11,900	11,900
Profits	512.00	512.00	512.00
Per Share	4.28	4.28	4.28
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	24,500	21,800	21,800
Profits	1,100	1,000	1,000
Per Share	9.25	8.48	8.48
Gulf Oil			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	6,100	4,780	4,780
Profits	291.00	176.08	176.08
Per Share	0.90	0.90	0.90
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	11,600	9,600	9,600
Profits	540.00	337.00	337.00
Per Share	2.77	1.73	1.73
Heublen			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	439.20	417.00	417.00
Profits	15.85	13.94	13.94
Per Share	0.74	0.65	0.65
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,770	1,620	1,620
Profits	68.13	56.29	56.29
Per Share	3.19	2.65	2.65
INA			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	62.85	54.91	54.91
Profits	2.45	2.18	2.18
Per Share	69.29	68.27	68.27
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	118.77	99.07	99.07
Profits	133.50	122.26	122.26
Per Share	5.20	4.86	4.86
Kiddie (Walter) & Co.			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	587.70	461.80	461.80
Profits	21.20	16.10	16.10
Per Share	1.97	1.43	1.43
Duke Power			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	329.50	309.50	309.50
Profits	59.59	48.03	48.03
Per Share	0.58	0.52	0.52
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	732.40	680.60	680.60
Profits	140.40	117.22	117.22
Per Share	1.52	1.39	1.39
Eastern Airlines			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	726.20	599.90	599.90
Profits	26.10	24.20	24.20
Per Share	0.99	1.15	1.15
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,390	1,180	1,180
Profits	39.30	43.70	43.70
Per Share	1.47	2.06	2.06
Emhart			
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	379.00	349.60	349.60
Profits	20.10	18.80	18.80
Per Share	1.67	1.60	1.60
1978	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	734.30	665.90	665.90
Profits	37.90	34.40	34.40
Per Share	3.16	2.94	2.94

**Court Overturns Chemical Bank Ruling**  
**By Robert J. Cole**  
**NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT)** — A federal appeals court panel ruled yesterday in Philadelphia that Chemical Bank had not violated its fiduciary duty to customers in deciding to help one client take over another. The three-judge panel overturned a lower court decision arising out of efforts by Talley Industries to take over Washington Steel. Both companies were Chemical clients.

Commenting on yesterday's ruling, Norborne Berkley Jr., president of Chemical Bank, said that he was "extremely gratified" and added that "this decision is of utmost importance for the entire banking industry as well as for corporate customers because it is a significant step in clarifying a bank's role in financing tender offers."

Relatively few lawsuits have been brought to block banks from lending in hostile takeovers, but the issue has stirred controversy. Thus far, the courts have ruled in favor of the bankers.

Five months ago, in fighting the Talley bid, Washington Steel sued Talley and others, including Chemical Bank. It charged Talley with failing to make full public disclosure about the offer and Chemical with misusing confidential information about Washington in deciding to help finance Talley.

**\$2-Million Bond**  
The lower court, basing its findings solely on charges of breach of fiduciary duty, granted Washington Steel a preliminary injunction barring Chemical from lending funds to Talley but required the firm to post a \$2-million bond to cover any damages that might later be proved by Chemical and Talley.

In a 19-page decision, written by Judge John Gibbons, the panel yesterday rejected the lower court's ruling that, as a matter of law, Chemical had a "duty" not to act adversely to Washington. Chemical's conduct, Washington had contended, was "per se," or by itself a violation. Judge Gibbons ruled, however, that "we cannot fairly imply a duty whose sweep is as broad and whose restrictions are as severe as that urged by Washington."


The decision continued: "Companies seeking to insulate themselves from takeovers or even from ordinary competition could simply arrange for a series of loans from most of the major banks, supplying those banks with the requisite non-public information. Under the per se rule urged by Washington, the banks would thereby be foreclosed from financing competitors and potential acquirers of the borrowing firm."

The appeals court sent the case back to the lower court for a determination of damages. Chemical may recover from the \$2-million bond "any damages it can prove," the court said.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

July 1979



## European Coal and Steel Community

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Merrill Lynch Securities Company,  
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.  
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.  
Koyanagi Securities Co., Ltd.  
Yachiyo Securities Co., Ltd.  
National Tabayashi Securities Co., Ltd.  
Hinode Securities Co., Ltd.

New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.  
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.  
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.  
Loeb Rhoades Hornblower Securities Corporation,  
Marusan Securities Co., Ltd.  
Vickers da Costa Ltd.,  
Nichiei Securities Co., Ltd.

Wako Securities Co., Ltd.  
Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.  
Toyo Securities Co., Ltd.  
Meiko Securities Co., Ltd.  
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U.S. \$70,000,000 principal amount of the Bonds were exclusively placed outside Japan and the United States of America.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
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Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
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Société Générale  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
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12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge	Prev

40% 20% ChocM 240	41 5 442	30% 30% 30%+ 16	20% 15% EDS	1	4513	16	22%	22%	22%— 16	378	25% Heublin E32	59-8	119	26	268
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[illegible]**May 1979**

**U.S.\$20,000,000**

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11-11-50

محمد بن الحسن

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Page Futures

July 24, 1979

Sales Mar. 294,350

Internet: 108.644 pH 872

thrust Aug. 51.77¢, up 72¢ from

### B. Commodities

1.302 1.308 1.352 1.377 1.385

1,639	1,640	1,655	1,768	1,770
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7.	379.00	381.00	382.00	383.00
8.	4,423.00	4,430.00	4,540.00	4,570.00

JULY 26 1979

41	1.285	1.285	- 25
1240	1.342	1.346	- 22

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased by 100 million. The number of people who are illiterate in the world is now 1 billion. The number of people who are illiterate in the world is now 1 billion.

**Company Reports** *Wall Street Prices Rise*

Standard Oil of Ohio *	Profits .....	85.00	81.10	Airlines was the most active stock for the second day with about 12	ing dollar.
	Per share	2.26	2.16		Gould raised the quarterly divi-

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**ITALY - GREECE**  
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**ESPRESSO OLBIA**

**CHARMING AUSTRIAN ESCORT** -  
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# Kingman's 2-Run Homer in the 9th Leads Cubs Over Reds for a Sweep

AP Wire Service  
GO, July 24 — Dave Kingman hit a two-run homer with the Cubs at the bottom of the ninth inning yesterday to give the Cubs a 2-1 triumph over the Reds after the completion of a suspended 18th inning.

Suspended game, Steve Garvey hit a single with one out in the 18th. The Cubs won the game in the 10th inning with a 7-1 victory.

In a regular game, Cincinnati's Steve Garvey hit a four-run homer in the ninth. Larry Dierker pitched for the Reds.

Kingman's homer was his 14th of the season. He had a triple to Lou Brock in the 14th inning.

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## Red Sox Slump Revives Sinking Feeling of '78

BOSTON, July 24 (AP) — Are the Boston Red Sox ready to repeat their post-All-Star Game nose dive of 1978?

A year ago, nine games in front at the midseason break, Boston lost 12 of 20 outings in July after the All-Star Game. This year, they were two games behind Baltimore at the break. But after last night's loss to California, the deficit is now 4½ games.

The Red Sox could snap out of it, but at Fenway Park, Boston has lost three of five games, including two of three to the Seattle Mariners. Last night they managed only four hits.

In addition, mental and physical errors on the field were prevalent. Butch Hobson booted a ground ball at third base. Usually reliable Fred Lynn made an errant throw from centerfield, and the losing pitcher, rookie Joel Finck, made the mistake of trying unsuccessfully to trap Red Carew off second base on a ground ball to the mound in the first inning.

Suddenly, the Red Sox pitching staff, which looked so deep with talent during the first half of the season, is shaky.

Finck is now out of the rotation. Rookie Chuck Rainey is ailing and may soon be on the disabled list. Veteran Mike Torrez has been ineffective.

Boston's manager, Don Zimmer, announced after the loss that he would try a new four-man rotation: Torrez, Dennis Ekersley, Steve Renko and Bob Stanley.

Zimmer originally wanted Stanley in the bullpen. Now, he can't afford him there.

The Red Sox now have three Fenway Park games against the Oakland A's to pull out of their slump. But if they fail, there's more trouble ahead.

Starting Friday, Boston begins a rugged 12-game road trip to Texas, Cleveland and Milwaukee. Indications are in the strong American League East that 500 baseball will quickly drop the Red Sox from contention.

Baltimore continues to win and the Red Sox don't get a chance at the division leaders until September.

## Down Memory Lane With Mays, Koufax

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES, July 24 (NYT) — Sandy Koufax, trim and 43, bounded into the dugout in Dodger Stadium and said, "Hey, Old Folks, you on my side for a change?"

And Willie Mays, trim and 48, replied with relief, "It's about time."

"I best be one of you," Willie added, setting the combat record straight. "You know, after the fight that time in Candelstick. You threw me a high one, up where I could see it and handle it. I hit a home run, but that was the only time I beat you."

Why did he throw a high one that time, Willie could handle it. "It slipped," Koufax remembered, setting his own record straight.

They met years after the battles had ended. 21 years after the Dodgers left Brooklyn for Los Angeles and the Giants quit Manhattan for San Francisco, long after the rivalry crossed the continent and John Roseboro and Juan Marichal touched off one of the memorable brawls in baseball. Long after a lot of things.

Lamp These Figures

They met 13 years after Koufax retired with 2,396 strikeouts, 40 shutouts, 146 complete games, 165 victories, 4 two-hitters, 3 Cy Young Awards, an earned-run average of 2.76 and arthritis in his left elbow. And six years after Mays retired with 660 home runs, 338 stolen bases, 1,903 runs batted in, 3,283 hits, 2 Most Valuable Player Awards, a career batting average of .302 and 24 consecutive appearances in the All-Star Game.

They don't meet very often. Koufax lives privately about 240 miles up the coast from Los Angeles, where he is an occasional coach for the Dodgers. Mays commutes between his home near San Francisco and New York, where he works as a coach for the Mets. But they crossed paths this time in Dodger Stadium, where many of the battles took place, and now they were surrounded by a couple

of dozen of the men who had played the game before them or with them.

There was Pete Reiser, who led the National League in hitting as a rookie and who once stole home. There was Dixie Walker, the "People's Choice" of Ebbets Field, and Roy Campanella, three times voted "most valuable" in the league, and Dolph Camilli, now 72, who remembers how they won the pennant in 1941 and Brooklyn went crazy.

And there was Maury Wills, who played shortstop in Los Angeles behind Koufax and who once stole 104 bases in a season.

A Day of Days

When the Dodgers hold an Old-Timers' Day reunion, a lot of memories pass in review.

"I retired when I was 30," Koufax was saying, "because the fluid used to come between the bones in my arm, like water on the knee. They had to cut the jacket off me one day."

"Do I miss it? Sure, I miss playing. Was it the right decision to quit? Who knows? The doctors wanted me to quit. I might be crippled. I'd rather leave too early than too late."

"The numbers never interested me, the totals. Every year mattered more than the total. I had six bad years and six good ones, and the good ones came at the end. How many guys have 12 years in the big leagues? The quality, the consistency, meant more to me than the numbers."

Koufax was introduced to Pat Zachary of the Mets, who shook hands and stared back through his beard in wonder. Lee Mazzilli came by and shook hands, then sat and listened in wonder, too, as the talk got around to pitching baseballs.

"To me," Koufax was saying, "sort of clinically, 'any ball that breaks laterally is easier to follow. When it breaks horizontally, it's much harder. I tried for 10 years to develop a changeup that I could get over the plate, but couldn't. So the last two years, I worked on a forkball. It dropped."

"What would I pitch to Willie on 3-and-2?" he asked, responding to a question while Mays listened with interest. "Get it over, that's what. Don't walk him. The best home-run hitter in baseball goes to bat 600 times a season and hits maybe 40 home runs. So the last thing you worry about is a home run. If you walk a guy, or if he gets on base by an error, then somebody will hit a three-run home run."

Was Koufax the best? Willie handled that one, too, like the high fastball, and said: "For five, six years he was the worst. Then for five, six years he was the best. When he got his control, he got good fast."

Was Mays the best? "He was electrifying, and right here in Dodger Stadium," Mays Wills said. "They even loved him here. Frank Robinson was the type you hate out of respect. And Roberto Clemente and Juan Marichal. But Mays you loved. And it's hard to become so good and stay non-controversial."

"Marichal would be giving you that little smile in the ninth inning when he was shutting you out. Clemente would hold the ball in right field and dare you to run. But Willie made you like him, even beating you."

Grand Prix Driver Out

PARIS, July 24 (AP) — Jean-Pierre Jarrier, a Formula One driver for the Tyrrell team, has been admitted to a hospital here with hepatitis and will miss the West German Grand Prix at Hockenheim next Sunday.

BOSTON, July 24 (UPI) — Joe Rudi capped a six-run first inning with his 12th career grand slam, the most among active major-leaguers, and Dave Frost pitched a four-hitter here last night to lead the California Angels to a 9-2 rout of the Boston Red Sox.

Frost, 8-6, held the Red Sox hitless through the first five innings and struck out five.

The Red Sox offense was limited to home runs by Jim Rice, his 22d, in the eighth and by Butch Hobson, his 15th, in the ninth.

Boston pulled off its second triple play of the year against California in the eighth when Willie Aames lined to shortstop Rick Burleson with the bases loaded. It was the seventh triple play in the American League this season — tying a league record.

Ortola 7, A's 4

At Baltimore, Pat Kelly's pinch-hit grand slam in the eighth inning off relief pitcher Dave Heaverly rallied Baltimore to a 7-4 victory over Oakland.

Kelly's fourth career grand slam made reliever Tippy Martinez (6-1) the winner after he retired 23 consecutive batters following a four-run Oakland second-inning chase starter Mike Flanagan.

Twins 7, Blue Jays 6

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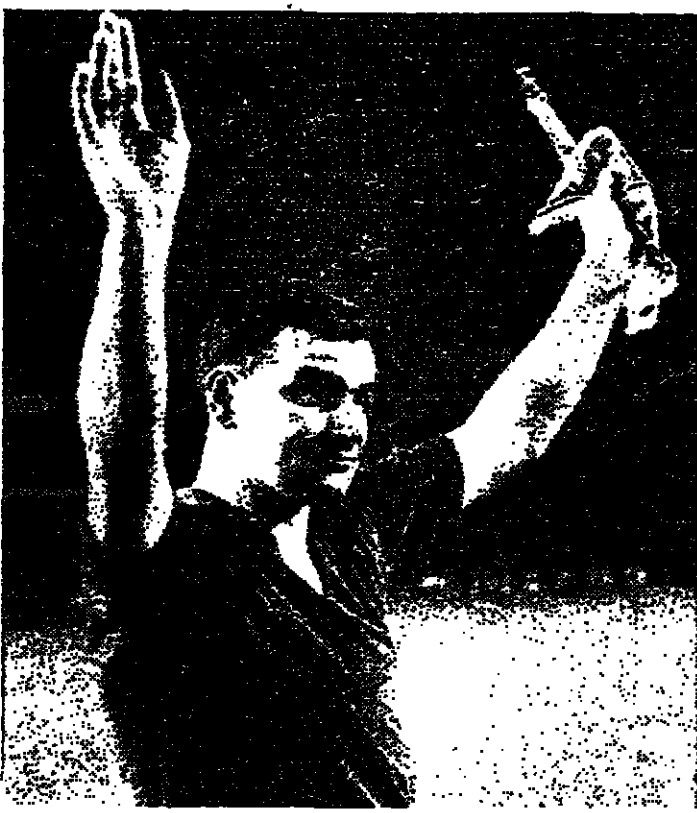
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Sandor Kocsis acknowledges the cheers of the crowd in Barcelona at a soccer match in 1968 held to honor his retirement.

## Indians Drop Torborg, Name Garcia Manager

CLEVELAND, July 24 (UPI) — The Cleveland Indians, 20 games out of first place in the American League East, fired Jeff Torborg as their manager yesterday and named Bob Garcia as their new manager.

Torborg accepted the decision quietly. "You feel wanted when you lose," he said. "It's only when you win that you get that bad feeling."

Garcia, a former manager of the California Angels, will serve as interim manager for the rest of the season. He took over the club for last night's victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

The 37-year-old Torborg, who replaced Frank Robinson, major-league baseball's first black manager, in June, 1977, directed the Indians to a 157-201 record in one complete and two partial seasons.

Torborg's dismissal came after the Indians lost their last four games and seven of their last eight. On Sunday, the fifth-place club dropped a home doubleheader to Milwaukee.

Garcia, 58, managed the Angels from July, 1977, to May, 1978. He previously was a coach with the Indians in 1975-76. He also coached first base for the San Diego Padres from 1970-73.

Paulsen said in an interview: "As soon as I heard of what was happening I acted. It has all been cleared up and the Russians will not do it again."

"It is not the proper procedure to let athletes warm up and then keep them waiting in a room for 30 minutes. We have had two cases of pulled muscles this week and we cannot risk having any more."

One of the injured athletes was Bart Williams, an American runner who pulled a muscle at the sixth hurdle of the 400-meter hurdles and had to drop out of the race. It cost him a possible gold medal.

Jimmy Carnes, coach of the U.S. team, immediately filed a complaint with the IAAF.

"I have been worried all the week that someone was going to pull a muscle," Carnes said. "In the States we never hold anyone that long before a race. Why should anyone want to have athletes warming up for an event, and then hold them for 30 minutes?"

"You will notice the times were not very good in the 100 meters. It is just not the right procedure."

Karen Hawkins, another U.S. runner, who was injured at the wire in the women's 100 meters yesterday by Ludmila Kondratyeva of the Soviet Union, echoed Carnes' feeling about the wait.

"It's the same thing with me," she said, "sitting in there about 30 minutes getting cold, which shouldn't have been that way. I

NBA Cavaliers Choose a Coach

RICHFIELD, Ohio, July 24 (AP) — The Cleveland Cavaliers yesterday named Stan Albeck, a Los Angeles Lakers assistant, as the second coach in the nine-year history of the National Basketball Association.

Albeck, 48, was one of more than 80 applicants to succeed Bill Fitch, the only coach in the Cavaliers' history and now coach of the Boston Celtics.

Albeck coached at Adrian College in Michigan, then spent 11 years at Northern Michigan University before moving to Denver University in 1968. His pro career began in 1970. He has served as assistant coach with three teams in the old American Basketball Association — Denver, San Diego and Kentucky — and joined the Lakers in 1976.

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## The Soccer Scene

# R.I.P. Kocsis, A Modest Man

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 24 (IHT) — Humility, which, it often seems, is an old-fashioned trait in the international sportsman, goes to the heart of the modest Kocsis.

Nevertheless, Kocsis was an extraordinary one. "His speciality was the bicycle kick, scoring goals with his back totally toward the goal and throwing himself backward to volley the ball in. Even more than his heading, I shall always remember that."

Once the goalscoring was ended, was it modesty alone that prevented Kocsis from going on to sell his experience around the globe in the manner of Puskas? He was admitted to the club of the few who have won the Golden Ball, the most prestigious of the after-life as a salesman, but later became second team coach at Barcelona and coach to Alicante.

He was not, by all accounts, one of those maestros who had never bothered to learn enough of his trade to pass on the lessons of the game. Rather it was fate that deprived him; some four years ago his illness took such a grip he lost weight dramatically, had a foot amputated and survived only through some "miracle" beyond medicine.

Next his wife and chief support suffered badly from a car crash and, as life has it, the memory and the employment prospects of Sandor Kocsis faded away as prematurely as he died this week, the third member of that most romantic and classical Magyar side to perish before their time.

It is too late to do much of a service to Kocsis now, except to recall the lushness of his technical brilliance and the unselfish way he used it. Perhaps it is only a mere exaggeration to observe that here was the most humble soccer star of them all; perhaps, but certainly his temperament would never have allowed him to lunge into the unseemly brawls that all too quickly have become prevalent in the North American Soccer League.

Even Pele, part of whose legend is built on his meekness, reportedly rushed onto the field a week ago to join in an ugly skirmish between the New York Cosmos and the Vancouver Whitecaps while Giorgio Chinaglia, the Cosmos striker, apparently left the training field recently to hospitalize three hecklers.

And all this brings us to the brink of another European season in which the game's rulers set fit to answer the thuggery that is perpetrated on the soccer field by declaring an amnesty to players for their "celebrations" on the 25th anniversary of European rule by UEFA.

On and off the field, to the growing problems of drug abuse and undue violence, officialdom's response is the philosophy of the ostrich: Leeds United in England, for example, has just begun training for the new season with double cause to celebrate the soppy leniency of the modern era.

Due to gross hooliganism, its team had been barred from playing cup matches at home for three years, but, because there had been no apparent extreme misbehavior after one season, the English FA has quashed the remaining two years' ban.

There were some, particularly the opposing players of Ipswich Town, who felt the thuggery had transplanted itself to the pitch when Ray Hankin, the Leeds center-forward, was seen on television to "rake" the faces of two Ipswich men in separate incidents.

Now the admissibility of television film as evidence against player misconduct is debatable: West Germany, for example, has decided it should not be used except in unspecified grave instances.

However, the English FA did act on the television film, charging Hankin, who had been disciplined four times before that last season, with "bringing the game into disrepute." Guilty, decided the Disciplinary Committee — and then? They censured, but neither fined nor suspended the player who through out contended that both incidents were accidental and "in the heat of the moment."

I hope no player has decided he can use the license afforded to Hankin; I hope no player decides he has a score to settle; and I hope that Hankin is not branded as a villain among angels.

The fact is that soccer, mirroring life in general, is becoming more violent and the authorities more unequal to deal with that violence. Sadly, the atmosphere that allowed unassuming fellows like Kocsis to flourish in sport in the '50s is an endangered backcloth.

Today, modesty forbids: aggression is all. R.I.P.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

W L GP GA Pts

Chicago 14 8 51 33 42

Toronto 13 13 41 30 46

Rochester 10 14 29 47 29

Central Division

W L GP GA Pts

Minnesota 10 7 54 35 157

Tulsa 12 10 50 46 47

Dallas 12 11 39 27 38

Seattle 11 13 43 38 34</



